SATURDAY NIGHT

MAY 30, 1950

—Wilf Long

COME TO THE FAIR: *Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce M. W. Mackenzie.*

TRADE FAIR OR FOUL?

by Michael Barkway

See *Page Nine*

10¢

That Cock-eyed Game of Lawn Bowling - Bob Webber

Shall We Admit Germans to Canada? - Peter Dobell

Lady Oakes of Nassau at Home - Leonora McNeilly

Marboleum Patterns illustrated above: Ground, green M/99, Breakfast Nook inlays, M/92 and kitchen inlays, M/12, splash area back of sink, M/39. Domolite plastic curtains in breakfast nook pattern 1449 and in kitchen pattern 1442.

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887
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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The third Canadian International Trade Fair is being held at Toronto's CNE park from May 29 to June 9. It is another function of the all-important Department of Trade and Commerce. Created in 1887, the Department had six commercial agencies in 1892; now has 46 trade commissioner offices in 39 countries. Trade problems these days demand special diplomacy, keen imagination and technical knowledge. Able leaders like affable **Deputy Minister Max Mackenzie** in the Department, as well as the host of Canadian exporting manufacturers assisting and advising the Government, are in the front line for meeting 1950's trade complexities.—*Drawing by Wilf Long.*

Highlights: Lawn bowling is cock-eyed, admit enthusiasts. On page 8 Bob Webber traces it from Sir Frances Drake's days till now. . . . Can we get back to free multilateral trade or must we drift into barter and restrictions? Associate Editor Michael Barkway reviews the export picture on Page 9. . . . On Page 24, the first interview ever given by Lady Oakes, lady bountiful of the Bahamas and widow of Sir Harry Oakes. . . . Modern war is as much a battle of production and equipment as it is of courage and men. North Atlantic defence plans will include economic agreements says Assistant Editor Michael Young on Page 30.

Coming Up: Next week—SN calls on Hamilton, Ont., for an article in the city series — two writers and three pages of pictures . . . Swim time is here. Our World of Women feature will be the new bathing suit styles. Both the suits and the girls in them are Canadian products . . . SN salutes the University of British Columbia, the Dominion's second largest, in a story (with pictures) on its growth.

Staff Scout: After two issues with our new style index we have yet to hear from anyone who dislikes it. And many of you have told us how you liked it.

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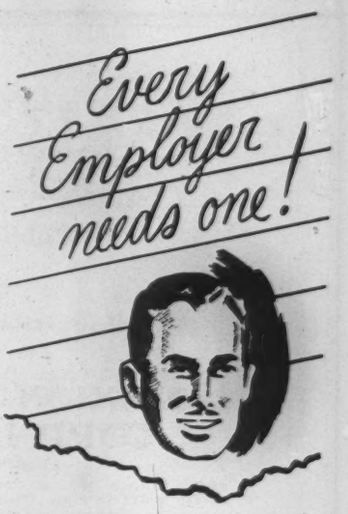

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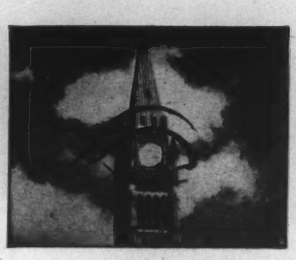
CITY SERIES FEATURE

HAMILTON: HOMETOWN OF THE HEARTLAND

Bustling, thriving, beautiful Ontario city at the end of the lake is profiled next week in SN's City Series.



OTTAWA VIEW

TWO BIG JOBS OPEN

THE London meetings of the North Atlantic Council were regarded here as "almost surprisingly successful". As a result of the London decisions Canada has to find two more senior representatives for London and Paris. In London the Foreign Minister's deputies will be in permanent session as the new coordinating and directing body of the North Atlantic alliance. The job is too big for Dana Wilgress to handle besides his duties as High Commissioner. The Paris job is to implement the proposed "informal working relationship" with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. And that's too much for Ambassador Vanier to combine with his main job.

Both the new men will probably have the status of ambassadors. There are suitable people about in the Government service; the difficulty is to decide which of them could be spared.

FOUR POWER STATEMENT

THE meeting of the Big Three foreign ministers—Acheson, Bevin and Schumann—ended with a *four*-power statement. Canada's Pearson signed it along with the Big Three. But Ottawa has no illusions of grandeur. Canada was included in the economic talks—by tacit pre-arrangement—because of her vital interest in both sterling and dollar trade.

Mr. Pearson went to London with a very pressing feeling that something had to be done—and done quickly—to prevent the trade gap widening. The danger of western Europe (partly even with the encouragement of Hoffman of ECA) growing into an exclusive trading area had been worrying Ottawa more and more. The new arrangement has not done anything concrete to solve the problem; but it has ensured that the U.S. and Canada will work on it with western Europe—and that, both before and after Marshall Aid ends two years from now.

A VERY GREAT MAN

SECRETARY of State Acheson's performance in London aroused amazed admiration here. By all accounts he gave "magnificent leadership". Ottawa takes off its hat to a man who can go through all the malevolent attacks to which Acheson has been subjected, and yet still has it in him to lead and inspire the rest of the great western alliance.

DEFENCE v. FINANCE

ONE of the most critical tasks for the Atlantic alliance now is to reconcile defence and finance. In almost every country, almost every year, defence chiefs submit plans costing more than the finance people think they can afford. Something like this has happened in the Atlantic alliance. That's why the new committees were instructed to examine the military forces and the financial costs "as one, and not as separate, problems".

The North Atlantic countries undoubtedly have the strength to keep healthy civilian economies *and* provide the forces needed to deter Russian attack: but only if they use their resources sensibly and pool them wisely.

LOG-JAM BROKEN

U.S. DEFENCE Secretary Louis Johnson showed political courage in instructing the U.S. armed services to prepare a list of items to buy in Canada. Apparently he is taking his stand on the highly reasonable ground that the national interest of the U.S. requires rationalization of procurement. His certificate that the national interest is being served will make the purchases legal under the Buy American Act.

Ottawa still does not know what items the U.S. services will ask for, though it is plain that the CF-100 jet fighter will not be among them. Until a detailed list is worked out no one can say whether the U.S. purchases will be nearer the low limit of $15 million or the top limit of $25 million. And till that's setled Ottawa can't tell whether we'll be able to buy any more in the U.S.

The Canadian Government would still like new U.S. legislation to permit complete integration. But in the meantime Secretary Johnson's decision has broken a log-jam of long-standing. It's an under-statement to say that Ottawa welcomes it.

SHAPING PC POLICY

NEW PC policies—or at least new emphases—are being evolved quietly. They're little-noticed yet, but PC members are working at them. This week's broadcast by General Pearkes (Nanaimo) was linked with Diefenbaker's (Lake Centre) Montreal speech the previous week. Both were working on the new line about development of Canadian resources (SN, April 18). They were trying out the argument that defence alone demands a program of development.

The new PC members—Mrs. Fairclough from Hamilton West and George Hees from Toronto-Broadview—will be most welcome on Parliament Hill. The PC's need quality and cohesion as much as numbers. The new members are both known here as thoughtful and lively people. They won't be rubber stamps, but it's hoped that they'll strengthen the PC team as a team.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Uphill Struggle in Quebec

THE Liberal party of Quebec under its newly elected leader faces a long uphill fight. If history is any guide, it is relatively easy to entrench a political party in power: enormously difficult for a weak Opposition to grow to the necessary strength to overthrow a well-established government.

The Taschereau ministry, which fell to the combined Gouin-Duplessis forces in 1935, was the last of a series of Liberal Governments which had held office for nearly 40 consecutive years. The Liberal debâcle in Ontario in 1905 came after more than thirty years of power. With one break of four years, the Conservatives held office at Ottawa from 1867 to 1896. The Liberals in Saskatchewan held office continuously from the formation of the province until 1929. A party in power enjoys marked advantage. If it is led by a shrewd and dynamic figure, and is fortunate in its timing, so as to be spared the upset of war or a major economic depression, it seems to be almost invulnerable. In the end, it may destroy itself rather than be beaten.

In a sense, the difficulty of the task of overthrowing a government grows with the years, especially if the Opposition is as drastically trounced as the Liberals were in Quebec in July, 1948. Voters, I suspect, are often influenced by very practical considerations as to an alternative to the government in power. So long as the Opposition comes back with a respectable number of members, including most of the leaders, most of the former cabinet ministers, it can appeal to the electorate as ready to take over the government at a moment's notice.

Position to Harass

And in such circumstances, for a while at least, the Opposition is in a position to harass the new government very effectively. On the Opposition benches sit veteran ex-ministers who know far more about policy and detail of government departments than the newly sworn ministers who sit to the right of the Speaker. This was one of the factors which made the Mackenzie King Opposition of 1930-35 so devastating at times against the new Bennett Administration.

It is, however, so much easier for a party in power to attract promising talent among the younger people, that as time goes on this asset of the Opposition fades away. If an Opposition fails in election after election to make headway against a government, its veteran ex-ministers die or are beaten or retire. The intimate inside knowledge of what is going on in the government peters out, and it becomes more and more difficult to work up effective issues and challenges. And the longer it is out of power the harder it is to attract promising recruits for the thankless tasks of party organization.

A study of unsuccessful Opposition efforts in various parts of Canada as well as in the national parliament would illustrate these general observations. The Liberals in Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec are, just now, suffering from such developments. The Conservative party in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, and the followers of George Drew in the federal House also know how true it is.

Restless Public

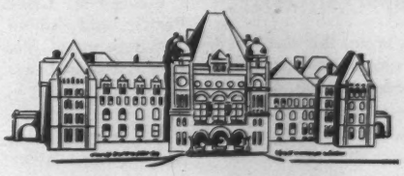
Of course the prospects do not ever become completely hopeless—or hardly ever. Otherwise you would have the common spectacle of Opposition parties, after a few unmistakable defeats, dying out completely. There are other factors, fortunately for our system of government, which work against governments in power. They get old, tired, and sometimes corrupt: the public gets restless and decides it is time for a change. War, depression, and the ferment of new ideas bring parties down, sometimes with surprising speed and thoroughness.

When Howard Ferguson retired as Ontario Premier in 1930, the Liberals had only 15 seats in the Legislature. Their prospects looked hopeless. The Taschereau administration, even after 40 years, looked unbeatable in 1935. Until Robert Gardiner won Medicine Hat in 1921, the Liberal regime in Alberta seemed solidly established for decades.

And no one will soon forget the meteoric rise of the Social Credit party there, whose prospects William Aberhart himself held so low that until a few weeks before the election, he was trying to persuade one of the older political parties to sponsor it.

There is no region in Canada where the existence of a living faith in Liberal principles is more important than in Quebec. It does not need to be a party matter: the same reasoning, the need for an alternative to the party in power, calls for a revival and strengthening of the Conservative Opposition at Ottawa.

by Wilfrid Eggleston



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and contains tabulations of revenue and expenditure and debt, as well as a summary of the budget forecast for the current fiscal year.

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

New appointments to the staff of the University of Toronto Law School: **Dr. Wolfgang Friedmann,** 43, international law expert at present Professor of Public Law at the University of Melbourne, Australia; **James B. Milner,** 32, Associate Professor of Law at Dalhousie Law School, Halifax.

George R. Clark, Director of the Pacific and Inland Division of the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, is now Assistant Deputy Minister.

AWARDS

Dr. Robert Cameron Harrison, 29, of Lamont, Alberta, has won the University of Toronto's Reeve prize for research studies in human arteries and veins.

The Dominion Drama Festival awarded the $100 prize for the best Canadian play in a regional festival to **John Coulter** of Toronto for his "The Drums Are Out."

MARRIAGE

John Balfour, son of Controller David Balfour of Toronto, to **Norma McQueen;** in Toronto.

DEATHS

Henri Hébert, 66, well-known sculptor son of the late Philippe Hebert, one of Canada's greatest sculptors; in Montreal.

Mr. Justice George Franklin McFarland, 69, senior judge in service in the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario; in Toronto after prolonged ill health.

Violet L. Jones Sitwell, 78, formerly of Woodstock, Ont., widow of Lt.-Col. L. H. Sitwell; in Toronto.

Walter John Sargent, former Victoria alderman and pioneer farmer at Daly, Manitoba; at Victoria, BC.

Charles F. Blackadar, 70, colorful figure in Halifax newspaper circles for over 50 years; at Halifax.

Neil ("Skipper") McLeod, 55, of Vancouver, well-known manager of the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans' Club; in Vancouver.

Dr. William Fletcher McPhedran, 66, former Assistant Professor of Medicine in Clinical Medicine at the University of Toronto; known as "the doctor's doctor" because his colleagues constantly consulted him; in Toronto General Hospital after an operation.

RETIREMENTS

The Rt. Rev. A. H. Sovereign, Bishop of Athabaska; well-known for his colorful lectures on the Yukon; next August.

C. E. Cyril Dyson, after 30 years as architect to the Toronto Board of Education.

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Fire wastage in Canada is little short of appalling. In the ten-year period from 1939-1948 no less than $394,131,323 worth of property went up in smoke. Of that amount records show that more than 80% of the 500,454 fires that caused this loss could have been avoided—that they were caused by carelessness!

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BY AND LARGE

■ In BC Police Court, a seaman-turned-grocer got off with probation after officers had found eight mickeys and 19 large bottles of whisky hidden on his premises, in soft drink cases, down the chesterfield and even one in bed. The man's lawyer said his client was thinking of going back to sea where he wouldn't have to bother about visits from dry squads.

■ In Montreal Criminal Court, Treflé Nantel was committed for trial, charged with wounding Jean Groulx, a milkman, with intent to disfigure. Groulx told Judge Gerald Almond that Nantel's car swerved in front of his truck. Groulx, who was wearing a plaster cast as the result of an operation, got out and asked for an explanation. Nantel thereupon bit off part of his ear.

■ An Ottawa businessman, Jack Scott, wanted to open an old jumbo strong-box which had been locked for 25 years. His company had acquired it with the purchase of a building. Three local safe "experts" had failed so he phoned Police Chief Duncan MacDonell for ideas. He suggested Tot O'Regan, well-known Ottawa magician. O'Regan did the job in five minutes. The safe was empty.

■ In Ottawa, BC Senator J. W. De B. Farris opposed a motion of Senator W. D. Euler (L., Ontario) to get Senate approval to eliminate the 8 per cent sales tax on margarine. He quoted U.S. scientist Dr. Christian Segard as saying that eye defects occur in people using margarine exclusively over a long period. A Toronto medical research expert said this was "nuts." He explained that while margarine contains no vitamin A, vital for eye health, it is always added.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 34 May 30, 1950

A Wise Statesman

CANADA will cordially welcome Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, on his first visit here. Although he is not well known to the general public, he has earned a high place among the world's statesmen. In stepping into Mr. Jinnah's shoes he took over an incalculably difficult job. The internal problems of the new state are enough for any man. The external problems resulting from the partition of the Indian sub-continent are even worse. The final division of the Punjab was achieved only after lootings and massacres, which have left inevitable bitterness and fear between Moslems and Hindus. The dispute over Kashmir, which at one time came near to open war, has been contained, but not settled. Divided Bengal constantly threatens to break out into fresh fighting.

So long as these wounds remain open, the future of the Indian continent is black. In economic terms India and Pakistan need each other. The present blockade is crippling them both. The outside world, through the United Nations, has done what it could. But the two leaders, Liaquat Ali Khan and Pandit Nehru, have probably done more in recent months to bring reason into the inflamed relations between their countries. Both have run some political risks to be conciliatory. The whole world (except perhaps Moscow) hopes that they will have the courage and far-sightedness to continue on this path.

We are sure that Liaquat Ali Khan will leave Ottawa feeling no doubt of Canada's good will towards Pakistan.

Germans for Canada

MOST Canadians will, we think, be surprised to learn that Canada still refuses to permit German nationals to enter her territory even for a period of less than a year and even for the purposes of study. In this respect we feel fairly confident that government policy has lagged far behind public opinion. Very few people in Canada now hold the view that all Germans are so objectionable in character that a civilized state would not want to have them in its midst. That they have serious weaknesses most of us are probably quite prepared to believe, chief among those weaknesses being an almost unlimited capacity for self-delusion when the actions of a German authority are concerned. But this is not a weakness which should prevent their being admitted to the society of other peoples; and indeed the best way of diminishing it is to give them as much opportunity as possible of seeing that other races and other authorities are human and reasonable.

On page 10 of this issue there appears an article discussing this extraordinary policy which was adopted by Canada in April 1946 and is still maintained. It is, we think, time that Canadians should suggest to their Government that a policy adopted in haste at the close of a long and bitter war is not suited to the realities of an age which is desperately striving to re-establish peace upon a sound and secure basis. It should not only be possible for German nationals to enter Canada with considerable freedom on temporary permits, but it should also be possible for such nationals, if they have been cleared of complicity with the barbarities of the Nazi regime and are otherwise acceptable, to enter Canada with a view to permanent settlement.

Chignecto Canal

THE Chignecto Canal Committee, with headquarters in Sackville, NB, has issued a brochure entitled "The Story of the Chignecto Barrier" which surveys the history of the canal project across the isthmus from the time when "Construction of the Chignecto Canal was a definite pledge made prior to Confederation in 1867 to the three Maritime Provinces by the representatives of Ontario and Quebec." Indeed there is some mention of an even remoter history, for 260 years ago there was a recommendation for such a canal by the then Intendant of New France.

The thesis of the brochure is that "The economic revitalization of the Atlantic region is paramount among the problems Canada has to grapple with today". There is little doubt that difficulties of transportation, characteristic of a heavily indented seacoast region, are a chief reason for the decline in the rate of industrial employment in the Maritimes. The saving in transportation miles which would be effected by the Chignecto Canal runs from 400 to nearly 700 miles, and many vessels built for coastal and inland traffic could operate on the canal route though unsuitable for the long and hazardous circuit of Nova Scotia.

It is so important to the prosperity and harmony of Canada, that the Maritime Provinces should enjoy the fullest possible share of economic activity, that Canadians in all parts of the country should examine with an open mind this project for an 18-mile canal through very flat country.

The Charitable Trust

THE Federal Parliament is preparing legislation to guard against the evils which, as SATURDAY NIGHT has never denied, are possible in connection with the transmission of personally held properties to charitable trusts by will.

The federal authorities, being unconcerned about any project for breaking the will of the late Joseph E. Atkinson, are proceeding by the entirely proper method of ensuring the genuinely charitable nature of the trust by requiring the distribution to charitable objects of a designated proportion of each year's income.

This seems likely to place the Ontario Legislature in the uncomfortable position of no longer having even an excuse for its legislation requiring the breaking up of trusts already established by testators long since deceased. The Toronto *Star*, for example, will be compelled by the federal legislation to use for charitable purposes at least nine-tenths of its income in any given year. The *Globe and Mail* hails this federal legislation as

"QUICK, WATSON, THE NEEDLE!"

an endorsement of the Ontario legislation, than which there could hardly be a greater misrepresentation. The Ontario legislation compels the administrators of the testator's estate to perform an action which he expressly forbade, and which he had the right to forbid, when he made his will, namely that of breaking up and disposing of the property involved. The Dominion legislation merely prevents the trustees from performing an action which they might want to perform but which the testator certainly never instructed them to perform and should in honesty have expected that they would not perform—the action of withholding from charitable uses too large a proportion of the annual income.

The Health League

THE Health League of Canada is fortunate in having secured the services of Sir Ellsworth Flavelle as Chairman of its Building Fund, the purpose of which is to ensure adequate accommodation for the rapidly growing educational work of the League. Sir Ellsworth is well known for never undertaking a public task of this kind without putting all his energy and ability into it.

The League, as we have already had occasion to note in these columns, is one of the most valuable and ably managed of the voluntary agencies operating in this country. It is, we think, more responsible than anything else for the great change that has taken place within a generation in the thinking of Canadians on health subjects. No government agency can possibly exercise the same persuasive influence on the public mind as a voluntary organization, for Canadians are inevitably suspicious of government propaganda.

We understand the Health League's journal, *Health*, is about to take a strong stand against the admission into Canada of the second instalment of the Kinsey report on human sexual behavior. There is ample room for argument on both sides of this question. It is pretty generally agreed by scientists that the Kinsey method of research is thoroughly unscientific, and that science would be no worse off, and quite possibly better off, if neither the male nor the female sections of the famous report had even been published or prepared for. Whether the new section is sufficiently detrimental to public morals to require exclusion from Canada is another question, which ought perhaps to await examination of the book itself before being answered. In any event, the banning of the book itself would have little effect unless accompanied by a very general banning of the American periodicals which will make quotations from its spiciest chapters.

Guarantees for Liberty

THE brief presented to the Roebuck Committee by the Association for Civil Liberties, and supported by a score or more of other organizations, is a very important declaration of the principles which should govern a democratic community in its efforts to safeguard the personal and property rights of the individual. It recites sixteen kinds of interference with these rights which have occurred recently in Canada, and most of which are still in operation. It asks for the establishment, in the form of an amendment to the Canadian constitution, of a Bill of Rights restricting the powers of both federal and provincial governments in their dealings with the individual.

The enactment of such a Bill of Rights will become possible as soon as procedure has been adopted for amending the constitution without resort to the United Kingdom Parliament.

We believe that Canadians as a rule fail to realize the absoluteness of the powers enjoyed by the two kinds of legislative bodies in Canada, each in its respective sphere. The Association's brief deals ably with the argument that because there is no Bill of Rights in Great Britain, Canada cannot possibly need one. Great Britain, it points out, "has a tradition of civil liberties which goes back over a thousand years, while we are just starting out on the road of nationhood." There is in any event a difficulty in the British situation

—Don McKague

HEALTH'S *new ally: Sir Ellsworth Flavelle.*

which does not exist in Canada, in that there is no power in Great Britain which can bind the actions of the King, Lords and Commons in Parliament. In Canada there is a power now which can bind and does bind both the Parliament and the Legislatures. That power is the British Parliament, and when it ceases to be the British Parliament it will be the Canadian people acting through some prescribed constitution-making machinery.

It is now perfectly within the competence of either one or the other of the two governments to authorize the use of torture in court proceedings, to abolish the right of habeas corpus, and to put persons to death without trial. The only safeguard against such things being done is the influence of public opinion, which in such extreme cases as these is probably pretty reliable. (We should not feel too secure about the use of torture against a dangerous "fifth column" in the event of a war with Russia, which would on the emotional side tend rapidly to become a religious war and to create a feeling that anything would be justified by the fact of our enemies being also the enemies of God.) But the authority which says that the federal government shall not interfere with property and civil rights (and which is today the British Parliament but will shortly be the Canadian people) will surely be equally capable of saying that neither the federal nor the provincial government shall employ torture, shall abolish habeas corpus, or shall subject any person to slavery, cruel punishment or exile. These are a few of the restrictions which the Committee for a Bill of Rights, the Association for Civil Liberties and many other organizations have asked the Senate committee to consider and which are actually enumerated for its consideration in the motion of Senator Roebuck by which the committee was established.

Where This Has Been

THIS *terrace stands upon a quiet street,*
Red roofs and Spanish arches link each door
In foreign grace. Spacious, if not complete,
Life has flowed on for those nor rich nor poor.

In window boxes, not too bright with paint,
Geraniums have bloomed from year to year.
Far from antique, oh, far from something quaint,
People have loved it—and been happy here.

And then a whisper, then a raucous cry:
"It may take dynamite, the walls are strong,
Foundations deep—but hurry it along
And we can have it down by—say—July!"

KATHERINE HALE

Winnipeg Has A Destiny

IT WOULD be a great mistake to suppose that the long-term destiny of the city of Winnipeg is in the slightest degree affected by the disaster of this month. That destiny is dictated by geographical location, and could not be seriously affected by anything less than a state of permanent uninhabitability. Floods are of no more significance to Winnipeg than earthquakes to San Francisco—if San Francisco has earthquakes, about which there is perhaps more dispute than about Winnipeg having floods. It is interesting to note, by the way, that if the 1950 flood had waited another two years it would have occurred on the centenary of the first Red River flood to get itself recorded in history by an eye-witness. This was the flood of 1852 of which the Rev. John Black wrote such a vivid description, in the course of which he suggested a periodicity of about 26 years; he may not have been very far out in this theory.

It is abundantly evident that large-scale public works to preserve the city from any recurrence of this visitation are amply justified, and that in view of the vital functions performed by the city as the great Canadian gateway between East and West a considerable part of the cost of these works should be borne by the nation. In the meantime, however, the pressing problem is the earliest possible rehabilitation of the living and business premises damaged by the flood. This requires two things — money and technical knowledge. Canadians of all walks in life have come forward generously with the former, and SATURDAY NIGHT urges those who have not done so to remember that "he gives twice who gives quickly."

We should like to see a better supply of technical knowledge made available for the rehabilitation process. The world has not had too much experience of heavy flooding in areas occupied by houses of modern type with large quantities of wallboard, insulating materials and electric wiring, and most of those who have had actual dealings with such disasters are Americans. We should imagine that Winnipeg could profitably use the services of four or five American engineers who have had actual experience in after-flood work. If so, the question of expense should not be allowed to interfere.

When the City is Flooded

IT WILL be surprising if the Winnipeg floods do not give a new impetus to a protest which has been simmering in Manitoba for a long time, against the under-representation of the city of Winnipeg in the Legislature as compared with the more rural constituencies. Winnipeg has ten members in a Legislature of 58 (three of whom represent the armed services). The population of the province at the 1946 census was 726,923. The

population of Winnipeg at the same date was 229,045, or 31.5 per cent of the total.

The people of Winnipeg are fairly certain to feel that their interests would have been better looked after if they had had the additional members in the Legislature to which their population entitles them. Omitting the armed service representatives it takes just about 11,000 people to elect a single member in the constituencies outside of Winnipeg, and about 23,000 to elect a member in Winnipeg itself. This, of course, is not a situation peculiar to Manitoba; it is general all over the Dominion, and there are arguments in favor of it—the general stability and widespread ownership of property in the rural areas, etc.,—which have considerable validity. Also, while redistribution continues to be a function of the existing Legislature, it is going to be difficult to persuade rural members to vote themselves out of existence. Nevertheless we anticipate a good deal of agitation for a change in the existing relationship. One favorite argument for numerically small constituencies in the rural areas, the argument that it is difficult for the candidates to cover a larger area by personal canvass, has lost a good deal of its strength since the introduction of radio.

High School Methods

MANY university professors who during the past year have been dealing for the first time in several years with classes almost entirely composed of the products of the high schools (as distinguished from the men of the forces who have been predominant since 1945) are expressing extreme disappointment with the character of their new material. It is not merely that the veterans were more mature in intelligence and experience; that was to be expected. It is that they had acquired a receptivity, a capacity for learning readily, that the high school product very largely lacks.

The explanation given is that the veterans acquired the habit — the skill is perhaps a better term—of learning readily in a very hard school, a school in which one's life and perhaps that of one's neighbor might depend on one's knowing pretty perfectly something that one had been taught very rapidly a few weeks earlier. There could be no greater contrast with this service instruction than the methods of the average contemporary high school in most parts of North America, conducted on the theory that the student must above all things be kept entertained, and that he cannot be expected to learn anything unless he is interested in it.

The army and navy never "rated up" their matriculation papers because too many students were failing, as has been done in more than one Canadian province; they just increased the disciplinary pressure on the student or transferred him to a type of service in which less knowledge was required.

The Dealers and the Mails

WE should not like the Kingston *Whig-Standard* to get the idea that we are impressed by its reply to our article on the exclusion of certain security dealers from the mails. But the only way to prevent that is to inform the *Whig-Standard* that we are not impressed. The Kingston paper charges us with error in claiming "that decision whether stock-selling literature is good or bad is not a function of the Post Office", on the ground, which we have never denied, that the Post Office has statutory power to exclude from the mails. To argue that because a government agency possesses the power to exclude from the mails it is also justified in excluding on its own judgment any stock-selling literature, however lawful, and not only that literature but all the other mail sent by or addressed to its authors, seems to us a very bad case of *non sequitur*.

The *Whig-Standard* compares the act of exclusion from the mails with the act of arresting a person found at the scene of a crime. There is no parallel. The security dealers have not committed any crime; nobody charges that they have. No crime has been committed by anybody. A stock-selling circular is not a crime in Canada because the Post Office and certain United States authorities do not approve of it. Our whole position is that the Post Office, in the exercise of powers granted in the expectation that it would be extremely careful in the use of them, is interfering with perfectly lawful activities.

"The Madwoman" Arrives

IT was nice to find the Toronto dramatic critics so keenly aware of the importance of "The Madwoman of Chaillot," the richly symbolic comedy of Giraudoux which to everybody's surprise came to this country after finishing a remarkable run in New York. The critics got little help from the first-night audience, which like its predecessor in New York was greatly divided; many of those present could not figure out what the play was trying to do. Nevertheless Mr. Whittaker in spite of the limited time available in a morning paper was able to give the piece a most discerning review in the *Globe and Mail*, and the *Telegram* went so far as to give the show a two-column heading on the front page of the second section. These are things which would scarcely have happened a few years ago when the Toronto newspapers were taking a rather dim view of the drama.

We take it that one of the main objects of the late M. Giraudoux's play was to draw attention to the fact that under our current ethical system anything is permissible which will produce a profit. There are certain limits to this condition; we try not to allow people to sell opium to Canadians, and we no longer sell it even to the Chinese. But the limits are not very limiting, and have very little connection with what is good for society in general and particularly with what will be good for the society that will succeed us in 25, 50 or 100 years. We are living, and making our profit, upon the accumulations of the past and the reserves which should be stored up for the future; and because this method produces, for the "Western" nations which employ it, a very large surplus income which they do not know how to use except in making war upon one another, we are very pleased with ourselves and think we are extraordinarily clever.

"The Madwoman" is probably the most brilliant exposition of this and other truths that the contemporary theatre has yet had. With Martita Hunt in the title role the performance is one of the finest that Canada has seen in some years, though one has a feeling that it may have been slightly broadened, slightly less subtle, than in New York, and certainly than it would have been in the original French.

Letter to Accompany Form T-1

THIS *night of April Thirty I feel rotten:*
My strength is taxed (an unintended pun),
And so I have not filled this misbegotten
Form T-1.

I think I see your sallow forehead pucker:
All forms are crammed with writing; mine's without.
I know it's blank. Well, let some other sucker
Fill it out.

I'm really not attempting to be funny.
If I write you a cheque, I'd land in jail.
Besides, I think it's silly to send money
Through the mail.

Yes, I received that Form T-4 they sent, sir,
Reminding me of last year's gleaned dough;
Unfortunately, all of it was spent, sir,
Months ago.

I swear to you with truth both whole and fervent
You're crazy to expect a cent from me:
Squeezed stones contain no blood. Your faithful servant,

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

CANADIANS are saving at the rate of $400 million a year, which probably just about equals the decrease in the purchasing power of their savings and leaves them where they were.

English sparrows first landed in North America just a hundred years ago, and how they knew almost a century ahead of time that England was going to run short of food is more than we can figure out.

Cold war hath her victories no less than hot war. The Atlantic Council looks like one of them.

Toronto may have its cocktail bars and beer-parlors, but to incoming Winnipeggers it is still, thank goodness, a "dry" city.

A device used in A-bombs for "long-lasting, more energetic explosions" is called a "tamper." We should never have tampered with the darned things anyhow.

"Fellow-travellers," says J. Edgar Hoover, are "moral swindlers." But isn't swindling immoral anyhow?

The U.S. now has a "nerve gas" designed to reduce the "will to resist." It would get on our nerves all right, since the report states that "victims must be treated within three minutes if they are to be saved."

Champions of a conventional "foot-slogger" army say that even in a push-button war it will still be needed to occupy the enemy country. But only if there are enough enemy left to make occupation necessary.

Funny how words change. Security once meant freedom from care. It now means, in the international sense, freedom from all opposition, and in the domestic or personal sense, freedom from all necessity to work or save.

John L. Lewis cannot possibly be a dictator. A man who called him one was suspended from the miner's union last January, and remained without work until he apologized.

The Montreal *Gazette* says: "As a prominent political figure of other days once remarked: 'Elections are not won by prayerful exercises.'" We prefer the original (and slightly French) version of the Hon. J. Israel Tarte: "Elections are not made with prayers."

"Ex" marks the spot at which a man whom you wouldn't believe on oath if he were still a Communist, becomes worthy of instant credence on his unsupported word against somebody else's.

Lucy says she is afraid the new stockings are going to distract attention from the legs.

That Cock-Eyed Game of Lawn Bowling

by Bob Webber

ALL THIS MONTH lawn bowlers have been coming out of hibernation across Canada. Small groups of men have been gathering around emerald green plots of turf and anxiously watching the grass growing. They are lawn bowlers who are bachelors and widowers. Bowlers who are married stayed at home and worked feverishly fixing up the garden and finishing the house cleaning so both they and their wives would be ready for the opening of the green on the traditional date of May 24.

There are some 40,000 lawn bowlers in Canada* and about 10,000 of them live in the province of Ontario. British Columbia comes second as a bowling province, with bowling starting a couple of weeks earlier in the Spring on the West Coast than in other parts of Canada.

The game is popular in Manitoba and Alberta, but there is very little bowling in Saskatchewan. Because the French Canadians never took to bowling, there is only spotty bowling in Quebec, and for some reason there is not much interest in the Maritimes.

For those unfortunate individuals who are not lawn bowlers, it might be pointed out that the game consists of rolling a bowl on a green so that it will come to rest as close as possible to a small white jack. The bowl has a bias that makes it curve inward as it slows down.

Teams consist of rinks with four players each, trebles (or triples) with three players each, doubles, and singles. Any predetermined number of ends constitute a game and the winner is the team that gets the greatest number of bowls closest to the jack than any of its opponents' bowls.

Shots consist of the draw, a gently rolled bowl calculated to come to rest near the jack; the overdraw to move out an opponent's bowl; and the running shot, to pick out a bowl or kill the end by driving the jack beyond the boundary of the green.

Antiquity and Iniquity

Lawn bowling originated in England and is a game of great antiquity and some iniquity. It is the second oldest game of skill in the British Empire coming second only to archery. The oldest bowling green in the world is at Southampton. It was old even in 1588 when Sir Francis Drake is supposed to have played his famous game.

The introduction of bowling in Canada was not without incident. It very nearly caused trouble in the small town of Quebec in 1731. Citizens of the official class and army officers engaged in the game on The Terrace, adjoining the home of Bishop Dosquet. The Bishop wrote to the Governor complaining that the bowlers made so much noise he was unable to hear his own devotions. At one point in the controversy a detachment of soldiers dispersed the common people who had gathered to watch the sport. Eventually the green was moved farther away from the Bishop's palace and the game went on.

There is possibly a more symmetrical organization in the game of lawn bowlers than in any other sport. Take Ontario as an example. The 235 clubs are organized into 16 sections all coming under the Provincial Lawn Bowling Association of Ontario. This Association and those of other provinces are affiliated with the Canadian Lawn Bowling Council, and associated with other countries of the Empire and the United States.

Lawn bowling caters to a great many tastes. There are bowlers whose chief interest is in their own club games. Other bowlers find their fun in the open tournaments, while still others like travelling with the bowling of friendly games as a social side-line.

Some of the home club bowlers utilize their club membership as a way of putting in a pleasant hour or so when they have nothing more important to do; while others bowl every night that weather permits—and many of the afternoons.

Tournament bowlers, on the other hand, look on their club games as practice games. Their main interest is the tournaments that take place every Saturday, every holiday and almost every Wednesday afternoon in the summer time. The entry fee is $1.50 to $2.50 per person and there is a cup and a prize to carry home if you are skilful enough (or lucky enough) to win them. Tournaments, of course, appeal to those who love keen competition rather than just pleasant recreation.

Last Shot Suspense

Many large tournaments are held in Canada but the biggest of them all is the Ontario Provincial Tournament held in Toronto every August. It attracts around 140 rinks, 30 or 40 of which are U.S. entries from the New England coast, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago.

As the rinks are eliminated the bowlers drop into the doubles and singles along with others in these events who do not compete in the rink games. It usually takes a week to wind up the competitions.

Due possibly to the greater number of Toronto rinks that take part, the Eaton Gold Cup, the Provincial trophy has been won by Toronto 13 times, London three times, and once by Hamilton, Weston, Ottawa and Detroit. "Ted" Cockshoot, from the Kodak green is the only man who has skipped a rink to win the gold cup twice and he performed the feat two years in succession, 1947 and 1948.

There is drama in the last shot of a bowling game, and it is the ability to make a winning shot when the chips are down and the pressure is on, that is the hallmark of a great bowler. Not one but a succession of spectacular shots marked the close of a Boulevard tournament between Cockshoot's rink and a Runnymede rink with Frank Scott who had also skipped a rink to win the Eaton gold cup and later won the Provincial singles tournament.

—The Telegram, Toronto

THESE UNFORTUNATE *individuals competing in a provincial tournament, and 40,000 more like them in Canada, have been bitten by the lawn bowling bug.*

It was a four game tournament and both the Kodak and the Runnymede rinks won their first three games and met in the final game for the cup. It was a close, hard-fought game but Runnymede went into the last end two shots up and lying another shot, guarded from all angles, when Skip Cockshoot came up to bowl.

There was little he could do but hit the end hard, and this he did. Almost miraculously, when the churning bowls came to rest, two Kodak bowls were lying closer to the jack than any Runnymede bowl, tieing the game and forcing it into an extra end. This, of course, was only a lucky break. The skilful shots were yet to come.

In the extra end the Runnymede lead put a bowl right on the jack and that should have been enough to win the game. But the Kodak vice carried the jack to the ditch with his live kitty toucher coming to rest in the ditch within a couple of feet of the jack—and that should have been enough to win the game.

It seemed almost impossible for Scott of Runnymede to draw the winning shot. It meant that from 120 feet away he had to roll a bowl, allowing enough green for it to curve to the off centre cat. He had to roll it with enough force for it to go right to the edge of the ditch, but gently enough so it would not topple in or his bowl would be dead.

Scott drew the shot — and this should have been good enough to win any bowling game — but Cockshoot still had a bowl to come. It was his task to get rid of the winning shot. He also was 120 feet away from the shot bowl and it was partly obscured by other bowls.

He picked off the shot bowl and won the game and the cup.

Bowling takes good care of the third class of bowlers who like to travel with bowling as a sideline. Tours are always taking Ontario bowlers through the West. Canadian bowlers tour Great Britain and British bowlers tour Canada and the U.S.

Bowling greens are petted plots of grass that never quite reach the perfection demanded by bowlers and are therefore the reason for a thousand alibis. Probably it is part of the charm of bowling that greens vary so much. The same green changes with the amount of dampness, the length of the grass, and the little runs that develop due to changing the position of the boundaries and the army of bowlers marching to and fro every fine day of the bowling season.

In Florida most of the bowling is done on marl (sand) and in Australia, sawdust greens have been developed.

It is a democratic game in which all players become Bill and Jim once they step on the green, regardless of their social status at other times. The skip is the man in command of the rink and it is his privilege to make the alibis. It is quite all right for a skip to plan a masterful shot to follow a narrow lane between bowls through which a garter snake would find difficulty in slithering; and miss it by three feet. He may complain bitterly that his shot was spoiled by a bowl that his lead rolled short, despite the fact that there was a six foot clearance on each side of the offending bowl.

"It's a cock-eyed game," one veteran bowler declares, and adds, "Maybe that's why we keep playing it."

The truth of the matter is that lawn bowling is a game in which to win you must be both skilful and moderately lucky. In any event, as long as the sun shines and grass grows, men and women will be bowling on the green.

*There are 1,135,000 bowlers in Britain.

COLUMNIST *Bob Webber writes under pen-name in the Toronto* Telegram.

Trade Fair or Foul?

Stop Grumbling, Start Selling And Get Behind the Drive To Buy from Overseas

by **Michael Barkway**

—Gilbert Milne

"COME on board, Traders; exchange supplies at Canadian International Trade Fair," say RCN flags flying outside Toronto exhibition buildings.

THE Third Canadian International Trade Fair is opening in Toronto with the usual fanfare. It's already established itself as an important annual event. The people who don't think much of it say so privately, rather than publicly. But there are such people.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

The sort of thing you hear in hotel bedrooms and private offices goes like this: "I don't know what good the Fair is to me. A lot of foreigners trying to sell us their goods: that's about all it comes to. I've never had a stand there: why should I? The people who want my goods can't buy them anyway. These buyers from Timbuctoo and the Faroe Islands don't do me any good. The only people who've got the kind of dollars I want are the Americans.

"And look here," the disgruntled manufacturer goes on. "They call it Trade *Fair*. They're talking nonsense. Trade's not fair these days: it's foul. If you could buy the goods you wanted wherever you could find them, all right. Makes sense to have an international fair then. But not the way it is today."

I took this beef to a number of people in Ottawa who know something about trade; I got a lot of answers.

The first surprised me. "You'd be astonished," I was told, "at the Canadian firms who are only just waking up to their own domestic market." I was given a couple of examples, and told not to use them. One was a firm making a certain kind of engine. It used to export them all. "They've only just realized that Canadians want that kind of engine, right here at home," my informant went on. "Some of these chaps would sit and watch Canadian buyers inspect foreign exhibits at the Fair, and then get indignant when a foreign firm took the order."

That leads on to another thing. It may not be popular to say it; but you hear it quite often these days. Too many Canadian businessmen, it's said, are so busy talking about competition, they forget to compete. For ten years they've had little competition to worry about from overseas. In the immediate postwar boom anyone could sell anything. And just as the boom started to slacken a little, our imports from the United States had to be artificially restricted. For many, it's been gravy.

If we knew all that went on behind closed doors in Ottawa we might be surprised how many Canadians would like to keep it that way. It's all very well to stand up on a platform and denounce the welfare state. But watch that same man asking the Government for tariff protection or a subsidy or what have you: anything to provide a sheltered little niche for his business.

Of course this isn't typical: it would be very unfair to suggest it was. But there are Cabinet members who think it's a good deal too common.

This goes for overseas markets too. According to the Government's information there *are* openings for Canadian goods in the non-dollar countries. But Canadian businessmen have got to go and find them. You remember C. D. Howe went over to Europe early this year. He came back feeling sure about this.

"My recent tour of Europe," he said, "convinced me that markets are there for Canadian goods. It was evident to me that those Canadian firms that are selling in these markets abroad are the ones who are sending abroad their most capable salesmen. The very fact that selling has not been a problem to Canadian industry for the past ten years should be a warning that sales staffs should be overhauled and augmented if Canadian industry is to hold its own in a buyers' market."

—CP

TRADE HOPES: ***Reg Dayton (left), Trade Fair Administrator, directs "best show yet." Brig. James A. Roberts, DSO, is President of Canadian Exporters' Association, group especially interested in our overseas trade program.***

Neither Howe nor anyone else would pretend that this is the whole answer. It isn't. But it's part of it—what every man can do for himself.

The other part also connects with the Trade Fair. When that manufacturer described it as "a lot of foreigners trying to sell us their goods", he was perfectly right. And a very good thing too. He was also right when he said that the people who want his goods are short of dollars. And they'll go on being short of dollars unless they can sell goods here and in U.S.

That Old Aversion

Our Trade Minister got this straightened out, too, when he was in Europe. "Our old aversion," as he called it, is the bilateral trading system and all the restrictions which go with it. But it's no good just railing and wailing about it. It's not going to disappear until trade has been restored enough to assure the dollar-short countries that "they can give it up safely and with something better in sight."

There's only one way of getting "something better in sight." That is by "a better balance in the exchange of goods between countries, and particularly between dollar countries and countries using other currencies."

That's what Howe said. And he added that competition cannot stop at our own borders. "We cannot go very far with a competitive system in which competition is afraid of its shadow from abroad."

You sometimes hear a different story. But whatever complaints are muttered in secret, the Minister could properly say: "Canada is giving leadership in removing international trade barriers, and is doing so with the approval of a great majority of our people."

Most often you think of British trade when you talk about "overseas" or soft-currency markets. That's natural, since our trade with Britain is far ahead of any other country—except the U.S. Britain is as far behind the U.S. as it is ahead of the rest. And if you're talking about the International Trade Fair you inevitably talk about the British because their exhibits take more space than anybody else's.

But other European countries—and especially those getting Marshall Aid—are trying to balance their dollar accounts. For example, Belgium. Belgian firms are exhibiting at this year's Fair for the first time. Last year we sold Belgium three times as much as we bought from it. Now they're trying to even it up too. They have some lovely exhibits of textiles, leather goods and ceramics.

So it goes across the board. Any dollars earned by any of the non-dollar countries help to close the gap. The British, to take our chief customer, have never balanced their account with us by two-way trade. They've always bought more than they sold. And in the pre-war days half the world had come into it before the account was balanced. India, Africa, Malaya, for example. They sold their raw materials—rubber, or coffee, or jute (it's now Pakistan where the jute comes from), or sisal or copra—to the U.S. Then they spent their U.S. dollars in Britain, their traditional supplier. So the British had enough U.S. dollars to pay us for our goods.

The U.S. is one of the main keys to this picture. It depends on them more than on anyone else whether the world can get back to multilateral trade or not. But there's still hope that Truman and Acheson and Hoffman can put enough steam into their import drive to keep us going in the right direction. Most Canadians don't like to talk about what would happen if they didn't. External Affairs Minister Pearson shocked a good many people when he said (SN May 9) that in certain contingencies we *might* have to keep out U.S. goods so that we could buy from our overseas customers. (He said "competing goods": that meant the U.S.) Perhaps it's well to realize what *might* happen; but it's not near happening yet.

The Trade Fair embodies our hopes of real international trade. The business done at the Fair proves that the hope is not dead. The non-Communist world can still be saved from falling into two exclusive trading blocs. If it couldn't, we'd have so little chance of peace that we wouldn't need to worry much about trade anyway.

That imaginary manufacturer would do better to quit grumbling, start selling and get behind the drive to buy from overseas.

Shall We Admit Germans to Canada?

Writer Says our Policy Blind
Other Western Democracies
Admit Students, Teachers

by Peter C. Dobell

FOR SIX LONG years we fought bitterly against Germany; and from the day the armistice was signed we have been trying to forget that that country ever existed. First we passed an Order-in-Council, No. 1373, on April 9, 1946, forbidding the entry of any German national into Canada for any purpose; later we pulled out our occupation troops.

What an incredible contradiction this represents! In war we were prepared to spend billions of dollars and send hundreds of thousands of our men and women to the battlefields. Then, having won the war, we prevent any attempt on the part of individual Canadians to alleviate and remove the causes of aggressive totalitarianism in Germany.

Our policy has been out of date since the day it was passed. But at that time we were at least in a majority; now *we are the only Atlantic Pact power which has not recognized the insufficiency of its policy and formally reversed it.*

As a result, twenty thousand Germans travelled last year to foreign countries to participate in a variety of educational schemes, in this way escaping briefly from the diseased intellectual atmosphere of their own country. Not one of those Germans could come to Canada, even though several private organizations had arranged to bring students on scholarship for a year's study. In thus checking private initiative, it is we Canadians far more than the Germans who are the losers because, while we have much to lose, they have nothing.

Time To Face Realities

Clearly it is time that we admitted to ourselves that we are shirking our responsibility. It is time that we faced the realities of world politics and called for reform. Well then, what are these realities and what reform should we make?

Ever since President Truman enunciated the Truman Doctrine which made formal the split between East and West, it has been evident that Germany must belong to one group or the other. A country so large, so strategically situated, so strong economically and so desperate to be on the side of the winner cannot remain neutral in the present struggle for power.

Britain and the U.S. have recognized this by sponsoring the Bonn Republic and by including Western Germany in the Marshall Plan. But this precipitous action is not without danger. Incidents occur daily which indicate that nationalist and totalitarian elements are still strong, representing a continual menace, not only to the Republic, but ultimately to the Western world.

It is largely in recognition of this danger that a group of distinguished experts, representing England, France, the United States, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and UNESCO, meeting in November, 1948, in London to discuss the German question, agreed:

> "that while Germany no longer stands in urgent need of material aid, her need for assistance in the cultural and educational fields is of vital importance."

The principal fact recognized by this London Conference was that the only hope for a democratic Germany —and only a democratic Germany could make a reliable ally—is to train the younger generation in democratic methods. This is an impossible task unless Germans are again able to travel abroad and foreigners are able to visit Germany.

There are many ways in which we could participate in the attempt to make Germany a democratic and dependable nation. The least that we could do would be to permit German nationals to enter our country for a short period—a maximum of a year perhaps—for the purpose of study.

However, in refusing to grant immigration permits when private organizations such as the Lady Davis Foundation and the International Student Service had made all necessary arrangements to finance the visit of German students and professors to our universities, our Government has shown itself content with the attitude, "Leave sleeping dogs lie."

Our negative attitude towards Germany shows up badly in comparison with the achievements of the countries which participated in the London Conference mentioned above.

Some examples will indicate the variety of this work. The Danish National Council of Women invited 36 German women to a conference in Copenhagen in September of last year to discuss women's problems. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Birmingham brought 15 Catholic youth leaders to Birmingham, Oxford and Leamington in March "to study Catholic and other youth work, take part in parish activities and see something of the British way of life."

Trade unions, teachers' federations, cooperative groups, local boards of trade and every other form of voluntary organization in the Western countries—Canada always excepted—have joined in this necessary work and almost invariably found it to their mutual advantage.

Nor has this work been sponsored and paid for entirely by private organizations. The Western occupying powers have felt a particular responsibility and through the Foreign Office and the State Department, many visits to England and the United States have been arranged. A plan whereby the State Department has given scholarships to 750 German teachers to study for a year in the United States is only the most ambitious of many.

The Educational Branch of British Military Government yearly sends 500 German university students to work for a month on the harvest in England, where they are given free time to travel as they wish. The Hansard Society, in cooperation with the Foreign Office, has brought many small groups of politicians to study British institutions and meet British parliamentary leaders.

The occupying powers also have large educational programs within the country: they sponsor and often finance summer schools; they arrange for the visits of foreign lecturers, art exhibits—even the Sadler's Wells Ballet—all in an effort to give Germans a chance to see what is happening beyond their very narrow environment.

So much more remains to be done, however, that we Canadians need have no fear that our help will be superfluous.

Some of our Government officials have claimed in defence of the present policy that, not being an occupying power, Canada may not admit German nationals, since they are still classified as enemy aliens. This argument is plainly a blind; first, because it was at our insistence that our occupation troops were withdrawn; secondly, because other nations, such as the Netherlands and Norway, likewise not occupying powers and having much greater reason than we have to hate the Germans, have freely admitted all sponsored Germans.

What is more, they have even set up committees to encourage this development of closer relations. Thus there is the Dutch Coordinating Committee for Cultural Relations with Germany, the Danish Coordinating Committee, and so on, and all these semi-official bodies are given state subsidies to carry out their work effectively.

—Miller

GERMAN POLITICAL LEADERS *visit Westminster: Many such groups have been brought to Britain by Hansard Society, in scheme launched 1948 by Stephen King-Hall, and supported by Foreign Office. In centre, Hugh Linstead, MP.*

A Constructive Policy

A really constructive policy would be the actual subsidizing of the exchange of Germans. Surely $200,000 spent annually out of our large military budget to help democratize Germany would be a better investment in defence than the building of two or three heavy tanks?

For obvious reasons, students, teachers, responsible public figures, businessmen and trade union leaders for whom *temporary* visits can be arranged should have the first priority.

Canadians might also consider taking as immigrants a limited number of *Volksdeutsche* refugees, that is, persons of German origin, thrown out of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and pre-war Poland.

(A Gallup Poll released in April showed that, of the 38 per cent of Canadians who thought immigration a good thing for Canada—as against 35 per cent who did not—two-thirds favored admitting Germans.)

Should there be some Canadians who oppose these proposals, taking the attitude that every German is a bad German, let us remember, if enlightened self-interest, humanitarianism and common sense still fail to convince us, that the third largest ethnic group in Canada is German. How rarely do we recollect that less than 40 years ago the city of Kitchener, centre of the German community in Canada, was called Berlin! No one who honestly considers the record of these German immigrants can claim that they have shown any of the "bad" German tendencies; nor, in fact, can anyone deny that they have been a credit to Canada.

PEOPLE

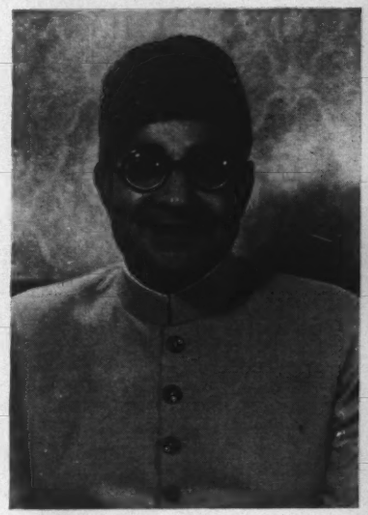
MIXTURE OF OLD AND NEW

Canada Welcomes the P M of Pakistan
It Cannot Be "Taken for Granted"

CANADIANS already knew a lot about Pandit Nehru before he visited Ottawa last year. His opposite number, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, who this week was getting ready to visit Canada for the first time, is not so widely known.

Liaquat (pronounced Lee-ah-kut) **Ali Khan** inherited from Mohammed Ali Jinnah (now known as the Father of his Country) the overwhelming job of organizing the new state of Pakistan. It is a state divided into two halves separated by 1,000 miles, a state whose existence is an affront to many Indians, a state based not on politics or economics or geography but on religion. Pakistan is a Moslem state. It has set itself to devise a constitution based on the teachings of the Koran and of Islam. Liaquat Ali has proclaimed that his goal is "Islamic socialism."

As you look at the map of the Indian continent, Pakistan looks like a couple of enclaves in the Indian Republic. But this new member of the British Commonwealth is a state of more than 80 million people — the fifth most populous country in the world. Nothing offends the Pakistanis more than to be regarded as a minor factor in the affairs of Asia.



LIAQUAT ALI: *Islamic socialism.*

Little more than a year ago, at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London, Liaquat Ali Khan announced that Pakistan "could not be taken for granted." "We will not be left out in the cold," he said. Moscow picked this up as a cue. It invited the Pakistani PM to visit Russia. He accepted in general terms. This gave Washington *its* cue. President Truman invited him to the U.S. He has been there several weeks. The Moscow visit has apparently not yet been arranged.

Liaquat Ali comes of an aristocratic and wealthy family. His ancestors moved to India 500 years ago from Persia and had rich estates in the old United Provinces. He is a burly, jolly-looking man. With all the cares that weigh on him now he has been called taciturn; but friends remember him from earlier days as a lively conversationalist with a ready and sharp wit.

Like so many of the leaders of both India and Pakistan he is an Oxford graduate. He was also called to the English Bar from the Inner Temple. But the dominating influence of his life came earlier, from Aligarh University in India. This Mohammedan, residential college was one of the mainsprings of what has been called "The Moslem Renaissance". Its aim was to combine a modern education (in English) with compulsory study of Arabic and the Moslem religion. Kwahja Nazimuddin, the present Governor-General of Pakistan, is another graduate of Aligarh.

This ideal of combining democratic western thought with the best thought of Islam has remained Liaquat Ali's guiding influence. It lies behind his oft-quoted remark that Pakistan must build up the tradition of democracy, hitherto unknown to the East.

When the dream of Pakistan became a reality—half unexpectedly—after the war, Liaquat Ali was secretary of the Moslem League and right-hand man to Jinnah. They had appalling problems to face: a country divided, torn by riots and massacres, without an administration or even a capital. Liaquat Ali himself came to Karachi, chosen as the site of the capital, along with 6 million refugees. He moved from his estates in the United Provinces (now part of the Indian Republic) to help govern, as they had to in the early days, from improvised tents in the public squares.

The achievements of those days (and even the horror of the Punjab massacres) were overshadowed by the later dispute over Kashmir. As the dispute dragged on many Pakistanis began to think the British Government was cool to their side, if not taking sides against them. The U.S. was suspected of trying to build up Nehru as the new leader of Asia. Pakistan felt overlooked and neglected.

Influential—but unofficial—spokesmen started saying, in the words of one of them: "The people of Pakistan would like assurance given of active intervention on her side in the event of aggression by India, as much as Russia." For the Government Liaquat Ali Khan chose the path of conciliation. His personal meetings with Nehru in recent months have brought new hope for tolerable, if not cordial, relations. They largely averted another threat of widespread disorder. They gave some hint that even the crippling economic blockade between the two countries might be softened.

The somewhat ponderous, and certainly protracted, attempts of the U.N.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

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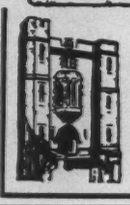

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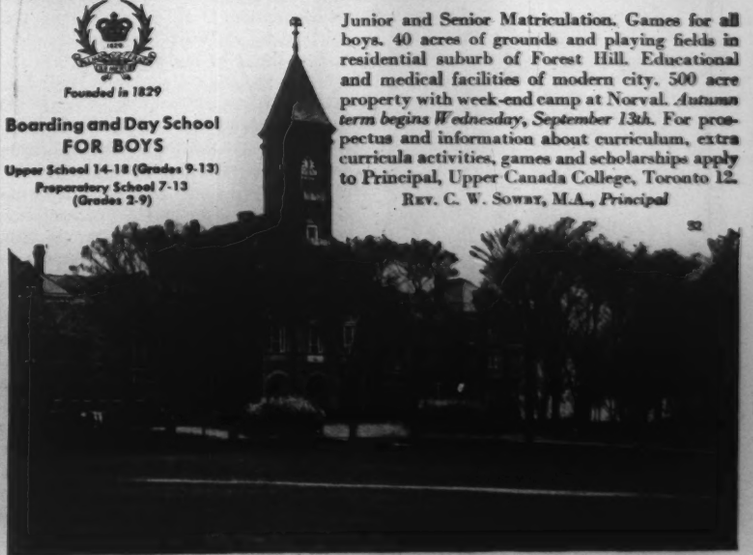


NATIONAL ROUND-UP

British Columbia:

EYE ALOFT

WHILE Manitoba fought floods, British Columbia uneasily watched the calendar and felt it would be doing the same thing in a couple of weeks. The weather pattern has been the same as that during the severe Fraser Valley flooding of 1948—continued cool so that there were freezing temperatures at mountain level and no slow runoff. It appears that when hot weather comes, it will stay and bring the runoff all in one drive. So serious does it appear that coastal newspapers already are making preliminary coverage plans—just in case.

SUCCESS

BC'S NEW hospital commissioner, Lloyd F. Detwiler, visiting Vancouver the other day, announced the province's compulsory hospitalization plan "is going to make history by being a success."

In BC, 435,000 pay the levy (up to $33 annually for whole family groups) with unlimited hospitalization—provided their doctors can get space for them in crowded hospitals. Detwiler announced a $5,200,000 hospital expenditure program, with more to come later.

BARTER

DOWN IN Australia a couple of weeks ago, Vancouver's Mayor Charles Thompson (who travelled, with Mrs. Thompson, courtesy Canadian Pacific Airlines) told Sydney businessmen Canada and Australia could get over their money difficulties by barter trade. The BC division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has picked up the idea. Col. Richard Bell-Irving told the annual meeting the idea sounds all right. "Australia is full of Russian salmon," he said. His idea is that Canadian newsprint and salmon and lumber could be bartered for Australian goods.

—CP

"FLYING PLATE." *Pottery is big business at Medicine Hat and, with flying saucers in the news, that Southeastern Alberta city decided to get some publicity by presenting a "Flying Plate" to Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland. Premier Smallwood, on an aerial tour of Canada to invite all provincial premiers to the celebration of his province's first year in Canada, stopped briefly at Medicine Hat.*

Newfoundland:

SEARCH BEGINS

IN HIS recent Budget Speech, Premier J. R. Smallwood said: "In the forefront I would place our success in securing the interest of Nelson Rockefeller and his organization in Newfoundland's economic possibilities. Our success in this matter has stirred the interest of people on both sides of the Atlantic. In a few days from now the forerunners of the Rockefeller organization will make a start at what is to be a thoroughgoing survey of Newfoundland's economic possibilities, and I am satisfied that when this survey shows the existence of opportunities for investment, ample capital will be forthcoming to develop them."

Under way as well is the Power Corporation of Canada's field survey of four or five of Newfoundland's most important watersheds. The object is to determine the engineering problems involved and the anticipated expenditure in the production of a large volume of low-cost hydro-electric energy to be laid down at a seaport on the south west coast.

STRANGE TONGUE

TO THE other foreign accents heard on the streets of St. John's has now been added the Icelandic tongue. During the winter a fleet of trawlers from Iceland was stationed in St. John's, at the request of the provincial government which is seeking to introduce the best available fishing methods to Newfoundland. It believes that the Icelanders can teach Newfoundlanders a few tricks of the trade.

The Icelanders for their part are seeking the herring in deep water off the Newfoundland coasts. Newfoundlanders wait until the herring strike into the bays but some years the run is not as prolific or as valuable as others. The Icelanders believe the fishermen should go out after the fish. This year's experiments will be watched with more than ordinary interest.

■ Sixty Newfoundland workmen left St. John's the other day to join a mainland construction company engaged in railroad maintenance work in northern Ontario. Another Canadian construction company making extensive alterations and doing construction work at Goose Bay Airport, Labrador, has signed on 450 Newfoundlanders who will be leaving soon for their new job.

—CP

THREE *Dominion Drama awards went to Regina. Bill Walker (L) won the trophy for best actor; Mrs. Jeanne Morphy, best actress; Bill Reid for director of best presentation in English, excluding Bessborough trophy winner. All three took awards in Coward's "Present Laughter."* *(See* Theatre*)*

New Brunswick:

THREE OUT OF FOUR

AS IN Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and other cities, public opinion in Saint John is pretty evenly divided on the pigeon question — whether the flocks of birds that coo and cavort around King Square should be considered lovable pets, because they are tame and trusting, or malicious civic nuisances, because they deface business and residential property.

Even if local officials felt the pigeons should be exterminated, it would be unthinkable to send policemen with guns to pick them off. Half the populace would rise in wrath.

Years ago well-intentioned attempts were made to reduce the flocks by capturing some pigeons and trucking them out into the deep country to be released. But the suspicion has always persisted that these birds, instead of making themselves at home in their new surroundings, simply flew the 30 or 40 miles back to Saint John in a straight line, guided by unerring pigeon instinct — and probably got there before the returning truck did.

Now the Animal Rescue League has come up with a suggested humane solution which may satisfy both the "for" and "against" factions. Several pigeon sanctuaries would be built, and three out of four eggs would be collected and destroyed, thus restraining the bird population. The League would construct the first one, the city the others. The city is pondering the idea.

ONE DOLLAR PER

CANADA'S cost-of-living index might slump if all housewives could operate their kitchens as inexpensively as Baker Lake Central High School seems to be able to.

The new brick consolidated school —which has replaced three scattered "little red schoolhouses" in New Brunswick's Madawaska County panhandle, sandwiched between Quebec and Maine—is modern in every respect except the prices of its cafeteria meals.

Sister Marie Patricia, the principal, arranged for a hot dish to be served every day, such as macaroni and cheese, baked beans or pea soup, to the 130 youngsters who are brought by bus from their homes.

At first she decided to charge them $1 for the noon-day meal—$1 a month.

But at the end of the first month she discovered a surplus of $25 had piled up.

Sister Marie Patricia solved the problem by charging the pupils 50 cents for the next month, to use up the surplus, and now a standard rate of 75 cents has been established.

Alberta:

NO SUPPORT

WHEN Calgary police found Henry F. Shoemaker, 77-year-old resident of Stoughton, Sask., wandering around the streets one recent Sunday, and could get no account from him of what he was doing, they took him into custody "for his own protection."

The formal charge had a familiar ring. Shoemaker, said police, was a loose, idle or disorderly person or vagrant in that, not having any visible

SATURDAY NIGHT CORRESPONDENTS

THE following Canadian newsmen contribute regularly to National Round-Up and other departments: JAMES COULTER, Charlottetown; BASIL DEAN, *The Calgary Herald*; JOHN P. GORE, *The London Free Press*; FRED KAUFMAN, *The Montreal Daily Star*; EWING LAVERTY, Windsor; VICTOR MACKIE, *Winnipeg Free Press*; T. A. MANSELL, *The Edmonton Journal*; GORDON MCCALLUM, *The Vancouver Daily Province*; FRANK MILLER, *The Halifax Chronicle-Herald*; D. P. O'HEARN, Ontario Legislature; ERIC SEYMOUR, St. John's *Telegram*; WILLIAM THOMSON, Regina *Leader-Post*; STUART TRUEMAN, Saint John *Telegraph-Journal*; PHILIP V. WADE, *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*.

means of subsistence, he was found wandering abroad and failed to give a good account of himself.

He was technically booked on that charge. Then he was searched. In his pockets, police found $3,769 in cash and a railway ticket from Banff to Moose Jaw. The law dropped the charge, and sent for Shoemaker's son to come and take him home.

THE DOCTORS TRIED

THE BABIES were remarkably attractive—identical twin girls with bright, intelligent faces. They were the first-born daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Townsend, of Tofield, Alberta, and for five months they were watched over constantly by several doctors.

In themselves, the twins appeared to be remarkably healthy, although one, Brenda, showed signs of a heart ailment which seemed to hold back her progress slightly. What caused all the medical attention was that they were Siamese twins—joined at the abdomen from the third upper rib to the navel.

At the beginning of this month, the twins were taken to the Royal Alexandra hospital in Edmonton, to be prepared for an operation which, doctors hoped, would result in a successful separation and allow both babies to live normal, independent lives.

Elaborate preparations were made. A special table was moved into the operating theatre and another table placed alongside, so that as soon as separation was complete two teams of doctors could work simultaneously, fighting to save the life of each baby. The doctors themselves were hopeful but cautious. "A reasonable chance of success," they pronounced.

Preliminary X-rays suggested that the critical part of the operation would be the separation of the liver, which appeared to be common to the two babies. Separate heart-beats could be detected, so that no difficulty was expected there.

At 7.22 a.m. on Sunday, May 14, hospital doctors began giving the twins blood transfusions, building up their capacity to survive the critical ordeal. Shortly before 9 a.m., they were wheeled into the operating theatre and anaesthetists began administering ether. The surgeons in charge knew that this was a race against time; 90 minutes, they calculated, was the maximum safe time permissible for the whole operation.

Four surgeons began their work. When they made their incision and laid the liver bare, they found that the junction was three inches thicker than they had anticipated, but by the use of electric knives the separation was made; the twins were still breathing. Then came another shock; both twins' hearts were contained in the same pericardial sac.

This meant that the sac had to be cut and sewn together in two parts; but there was worse to come. The two hearts overlapped, so that part of the heart of each child extended into the breast-cavity of the other by about 2½ inches. Even so, hope was not yet lost. The sac was separated and sutured; both hearts were still beating, both twins still breathed.

By this time, an hour had gone by. Only 30 minutes remained of the maximum the doctors had set for a safe operation. The heart of one twin, Beverley, suddenly stopped beating. For 45 minutes, the two surgeons, now attending to Beverley exclusively, worked with massage and heart-stimulating drugs, but with no effect. Beverley was pronounced dead.

Meanwhile, the other two surgeons were fighting to save the life of Brenda, the weaker twin. Her breast cavity was too small to contain the heart just separated from her sister, but somehow the organ was fitted in and the skin closed over it. By 11.30—an hour over the previously-set time limit—the operation was complete, and she was still living.

But the strain had been too great. Without warning, her heart, too, stopped beating. Now working grimly against time, the surgeons reopened the long incision in her chest and massaged the silent heart back to life. It began to beat again, but only for a few moments. Then it stopped for ever. Weary and disappointed, Dr. E. S. Allin, who had been in charge, went downstairs to meet the waiting press.

"Both children died," he said.

—Lyman Meadows in The Vancouver Sun

THE WEAKEST LINK

—CP

INSPECTION CRAFT. *This RCAF helicopter was used by Brig. R. E. A. Morton, officer commanding flood control in Winnipeg, and his staff, for inspection of flood areas. It is shown setting down at the legislature where flood control headquarters is located.*

Ontario:

PROTEST VICTORY

PUBLIC OPINION triumphed along the border. The Department of National Revenue has eliminated all the objectionable characteristics of customs form E60.

This was the form that would have to be filled out by Canadian motorists at every border crossing. It would have created such a congestion at the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel and Ambassador Bridge approaches that automobiles of home-bound U.S. tourists would have been held up in a traffic jam at rush hours.

The Department was flooded with protests from all border points, particularly from Windsor, the principal port of entry into Canada by United States tourists. First the Department amended the regulation so it would have to be taken out only once every six months by those Canadians on border points who cross the border frequently. Now it has gone the whole way, making the form good until March 31, 1951, or until a new vehicle is obtained.

IN THE GLOAMING

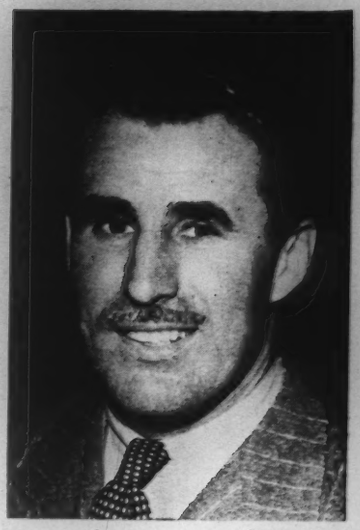
PREMIER Frost last winter definitely put his foot down on one thing. There would be no horse racing at night in Ontario. Track operators who had planned on running harness races at night under lights were momentarily stilled. But not for long.

Last week the Thorncliffe Racing Association on the outskirts of Toronto announced a new plan. There would be a long season of harness racing. It wouldn't be held at night, but it would be the next best thing. It would be held at twilight; office and factory workers would still have plenty of time to lay down their $2 bets.

INFORMATION PLEASE

A TEAM from the Ontario Department of Mines for the third year in a row will fly into the north to investigate the James Bay area. So far, working in the between seasons, one hole has been drilled and a core taken. This winter a tractor train took in supplies to start a second hole.

From these and other cores the Department hopes to get much geological information. Also, though not the official purpose, the drillers might be lucky enough to strike gas or oil. The James Bay formation is very similar to the gas-field area in southwestern Ontario.



—Globe and Mail

TORY *stronghold in Toronto-Broadview elected George Hees to Ottawa.*

Manitoba:

IN CASES OF NEED

THE PROVINCIAL Government has pledged itself to provide "substantial financial help" to rehabilitate farm and city homes damaged or destroyed by the Red River in full flood.

Premier D. L. Campbell gave this pledge nearly two weeks after he had declared a state of emergency existed in the province because of the flood disaster. In the interval the Premier and his Government were criticized by both daily newspapers in Winnipeg, by Manitoba members of Parliament and by Winnipeg aldermen, for "stalling" on flood aid.

Pressed on all sides to make a decision the Premier announced that his Government would provide financial assistance "in cases of need." He also promised the Government would help the municipalities to repair or replace "damaged public property such as roads, streets and bridges."

Earlier at Ottawa Prime Minister L. S. St. Laurent had promised to apply the formula, used to assist British Columbia flood victims two years ago, to the new flood sufferers. In British Columbia the total bill for flood fighting, rehabilitation and building a system of dikes after the flood amounted to nearly $17,500,000. Of that total Ottawa paid out $14 million and the province the rest. Municipalities paid no part of the flood bill, in the west coast province.

Manitoba's flood disaster is the greatest in Canadian history and the total bill will be many times greater than in the 1948 British Columbia flood.

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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

to find a settlement in Kashmir have pleased neither party: though they have helped to prevent open war. Canada, along with others, has done her best as a mediator. No suspicion should remain that the western powers are favoring India at Pakistan's expense. In Washington, Secretary of State Dean Acheson said of Liaquat: "If I had accomplished a fraction of what he has achieved, I would feel that 1950 was a success".—*M.B.*

DECISION DIFFICULT

■ In Ottawa, former PC leader **John Bracken** and his wife were pleased to see their son's wife, Mrs. Gordon Bracken, with Barbara, 3, and Elizabeth, 3 months. But it was a not-so-

—CP

THE BRACKENS: *Not so well met.*

happy occasion. In common with nearly 100,000 others. Mrs. Bracken had to leave her Winnipeg home.

■ In London for the conference of North Atlantic foreign ministers **External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson** recalled that both U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson and U.K. Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had nearly been Canadians. Acheson's father had migrated to Canada and married a Canadian. An ecclesiastical appointment in the U.S. had prevented Acheson being born in Canada. Bevin had once decided to try his luck in Canada but had then changed his mind, an unusual thing for him, and stayed in Britain. Pearson thought he'd been very lucky not to have such competition on hand for the position of external affairs minister. "My gain is Canada's loss," he added modestly.

■ Australia's Opposition Leader **Joseph Chifley** thinks **Louis St. Laurent** is "a very distinguished commonwealth politician." During a debate in Canberra on a bill to outlaw the Communist party Mr. Chifley quoted Canada's Prime Minister: "Mr. St. Laurent said he believed Communism has lost ground and would be sorry to see it become a crime to hold an opinion unless that person did something as a consequence of the opinion which threatened security of the state. That's the expression of one of the most tolerant and broadminded politicians of the British commonwealth."

FILMS

ON BEING VERY SILLY IN SCREEN WRITING

I ASKED an observant colleague if he could find a single element in "No Man of Her Own" to make it worth anyone's attention, and he said promptly, "Yes, the family library."

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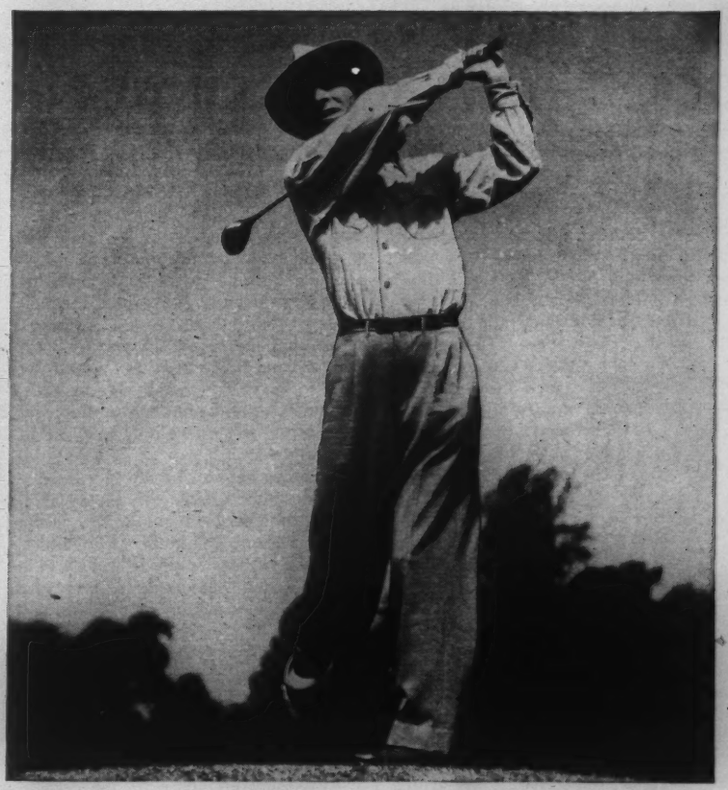

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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

to find a settlement in Kashmir have pleased neither party: though they have helped to prevent open war. Canada, along with others, has done her best as a mediator. No suspicion should remain that the western powers are favoring India at Pakistan's expense. In Washington, Secretary of State Dean Acheson said of Liaquat: "If I had accomplished a fraction of what he has achieved, I would feel that 1950 was a success".—*M.B.*

DECISION DIFFICULT

■ In Ottawa, former PC leader **John Bracken** and his wife were pleased to see their son's wife, Mrs. Gordon Bracken, with Barbara, 3, and Elizabeth, 3 months. But it was a not-so-

—CP

THE BRACKENS: *Not so well met.*

happy occasion. In common with nearly 100,000 others. Mrs. Bracken had to leave her Winnipeg home.

■ In London for the conference of North Atlantic foreign ministers **External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson** recalled that both U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson and U.K. Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had nearly been Canadians. Acheson's father had migrated to Canada and married a Canadian. An ecclesiastical appointment in the U.S. had prevented Acheson being born in Canada. Bevin had once decided to try his luck in Canada but had then changed his mind, an unusual thing for him, and stayed in Britain. Pearson thought he'd been very lucky not to have such competition on hand for the position of external affairs minister. "My gain is Canada's loss," he added modestly.

■ Australia's Opposition Leader **Joseph Chifley** thinks **Louis St. Laurent** is "a very distinguished commonwealth politician." During a debate in Canberra on a bill to outlaw the Communist party Mr. Chifley quoted Canada's Prime Minister: "Mr. St. Laurent said he believed Communism has lost ground and would be sorry to see it become a crime to hold an opinion unless that person did something as a consequence of the opinion which threatened security of the state. That's the expression of one of the most tolerant and broadminded politicians of the British commonwealth."

FILMS

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WORLD AFFAIRS

GOOD WORK IN LONDON

Atlantic Community Closes Ranks
Canada Agrees to Boost Effort

TWO WEEKS of intense diplomatic activity in London have produced basic decisions by the Foreign Ministers' Conference and the Atlantic Pact Conference linking the 12 nations in still closer cooperation, and going some distance towards a solution of the vital problem of how to tie Germany safely in with the West.

—Karsh

WILLSON WOODSIDE

The surprise development was the leading role played by France. Putting forward bold ideas in international policy for the first time in a quarter of a century—since the days of Briand—the proposals of Bidault and Schuman for an Atlantic High Council to combine many of the functions of the Marshall Plan, the Council of Europe and the Atlantic Pact, and the union of the steel and coal industries of France and Germany, which set the goals for the meetings.

As a result, a committee of foreign ministers' deputies will be set up—not a very "High" Atlantic Council, but the beginning of one—to keep things moving between conferences.

The Pact members have agreed that the objective is to build a balanced collective force, rather than a conglomeration of balanced national forces.

It was agreed that the provision of adequate forces and the finding of the funds to pay for them were to be studied as one problem by the military and financial committees. While the members have not gone so far as the Dutch urged, in providing a central pool for military expenditures, they have agreed to share the burden equally.

Since the basis generally considered the fairest for reckoning this share is the national income, it will be seen from the following table that Canada is going to have to boost her defence effort very considerably. The present defence expenditure of the Atlantic Pact members, as a percentage of national income, is given in Washington as follows:

Holland	7.7
Britain	7.6
United States	6.4
Italy	6.3
France	4.9
Portugal	4.8
Norway	4.5
Belgium	3.2
Denmark	2.0
Canada	2.0
Luxembourg	1.0
Iceland	—

Canada, it will be seen, is near the bottom in this league. Not only will we have to pull our weight more evenly in spending for defence, but it cannot be expected that in the long run we can avoid taking our place in the line in Europe with a division of troops or armor. It is only through such a commitment to the common cause that the European partners will be convinced that they are not to be left to pay the major blood cost, should the plans of the Atlantic community fail to achieve their purpose of averting war.

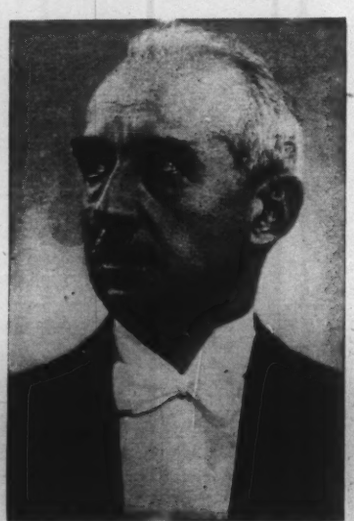
Another decision of the conference was designed, however, to make it easier for the members to pay their share. The profound worry in Europe over the ending of the Marshall Plan in 1952 was relieved somewhat by a measure which will bring the U.S. and Canada into the OEEC, the Marshall Plan committee in Paris for coordinating European economic needs. Thus the American dollar nations are committed, by implication, to continuing close economic cooperation with their European partners after the Marshall Plan formally ends.

TURNOVER IN TURKEY

THE ELECTION SWEEP in Turkey, which has finally put an end to the one-party system established by Kemal Ataturk 27 years ago, is altogether a remarkable event.

It recalls forcibly a story told me by a French journalist who had gone to write up Spain during the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. Primo asked what his impressions were. He answered that he had seen many fine roads being built, found the railway service much improved, and so on. "Yes, Yes," said Primo, "everyone tells me that. But will you answer me this question? I have searched everywhere in history and found no answer for it. *How does one end a dictatorship?*"

President Ismet Inonu, who succeeded Ataturk in 1938, sought and found an answer to this question after the war. He permitted Celal Bayar to set up an oppostion party. The bureaucracy, long accustomed to the security of its unchallenged position, was not prepared, however, to permit a free election in 1946. The opposition Democratic Party complained bitterly that the whole election was rigged against it, so that it secured only one-seventh of the seats.



—Miller

ISMET INONU *ended Turkish dictatorship, allowed opposition to win.*

This time, Inonu established an independent electoral commission under the judiciary; and the Democratic Party, with its organization now spread throughout the country, had too much popular support to be intimidated. Inonu himself set a moderate tone in his election speeches. He declared that he was ready to serve as leader of the opposition, if that was the people's will.

It seems rather more likely that, as an old man and almost stone deaf, he will now go into honorable retirement. For the vote has given his opponents a tremendous sweep of over 400 seats in a parliament of 487 members. All cabinet ministers but the premier were defeated.

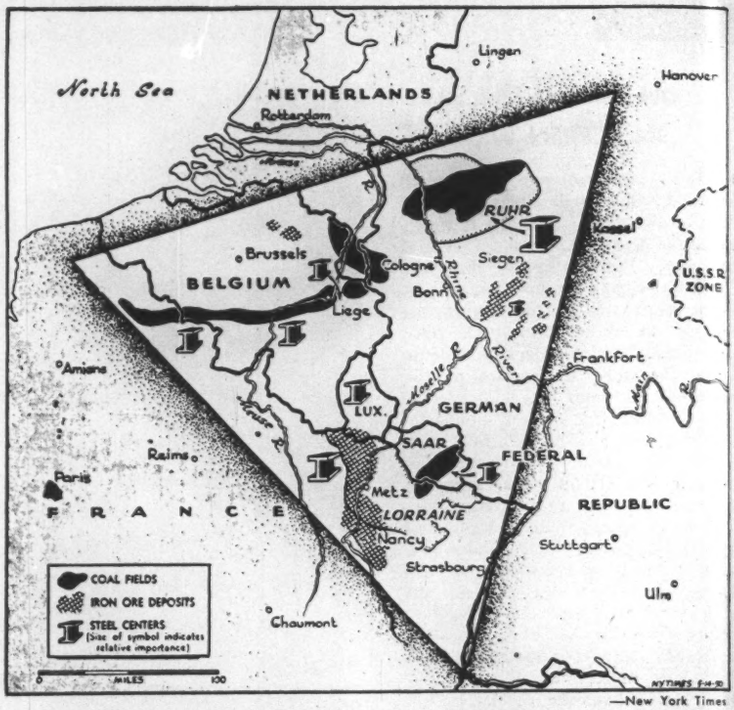
No fear is being expressed by experienced observers of this Middle Eastern bastion that the change in government will weaken the country's stand. Bayar, as Turkey's ablest economic planner, was responsible for much of the program for modernizing the country. He was Ataturk's last choice for prime minister. He has gained much respect for the courage, skill and moderation which he has shown in building his opposition party.

As to foreign policy, we have the assurance of the famous journalist Yalcin, sometimes called the Churchill of Turkey, that friends abroad need fear no change. That comes from a supporter of the defeated People's Party.

The importance of a strong Turkey allied to the West can scarcely be overstated. She is in many ways the outstanding example of a country which has stood firm under heavy Soviet pressure (Russia's demand for the Dardanelles was renewed during the election campaign), and made excellent use of American economic and military aid.

The Turkish army is the only reliable force standing between Soviet Russia and the weak and disrupted Arab world, and perhaps gives the only explanation of why the Soviets have not yet gobbled up Iran.

—Willson Woodside



—New York Times

VITAL TRIANGLE *affected by Schuman's bold proposal to unite French and German steel and coal industries. The idea has been well received in Germany.*

RED GRIP ON CHINA

HONG KONG is coming to resemble Lisbon during the last war. "Well-informed travellers" from the mainland abound, and from them one can find support for any preconceived opinions about China under Communism. Frank Robertson gives his own conclusions gained from talking with the latest wave of refugees, in this special dispatch to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON ONE important point the travellers agree almost without exception: the Communists are in China to stay. It is generally accepted that the new Government will survive its present grave difficulties— an almost bankrupt economy, a desperate food shortage and general dissension and dissatisfaction — although it appears equally certain that millions of Chinese people will not.

The Party holds firm control of most of China by means of its large, well-disciplined army supported by cadres of zealous, single-minded political workers. Certainly there is both armed and passive resistance, particularly in the traditionally independent South and South-West, but there is no evidence to suggest that it is united or coordinated.

Many millions of Chinese today are against the Government, as has al-

ways been the case. But there seems to be little profit in speculating whether the present regime is more unpopular than the National Government was. The Communist Government is strong: the Kuomintang never was. That seems to be the crux of the matter.

Reports of a serious split in the inner ranks of the Chinese Communist Party are widely and persistently circulated in Hong Kong, but as far as can be learned they are the product either of Nationalist propaganda or of wishful thinking.

This schism is said to have resulted from differences of opinion about the degree of cooperation the Communist Government should seek with Russia. It is quite possible that there were differences of opinion, but it seems

—International

HIS GRIP *is tighter: Mao Tse-tung.*

most unlikely that top party men would jeopardize their cause at the moment when their long years of work and hardship and sacrifice were finally bearing fruit.

The Russians themselves, apparently, are being careful to avoid treading on the tender toes of Chinese nationalism. All reports indicate that they are acting most circumspectly — unlike their behavior in Manchuria in 1945 and 1946.

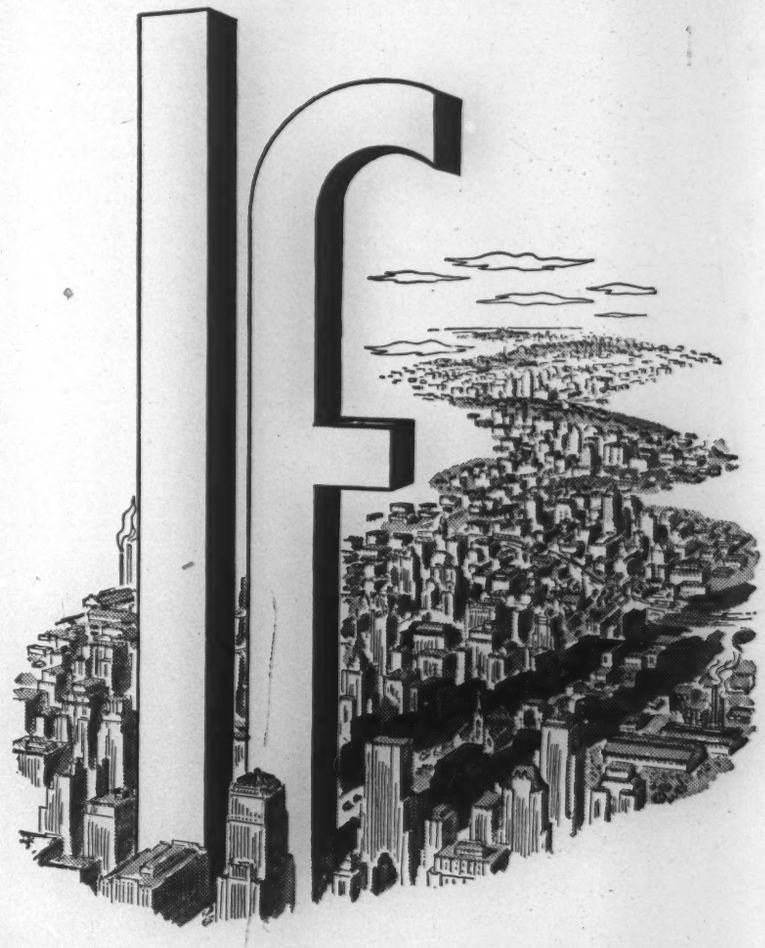
An occasional story of corruption among petty officials is eagerly seized upon as evidence that the new regime is going the way of the old. But these reports have been few in number, and the offenders have been promptly and severely punished.

There can be no doubt that the methods being used by the Communists to bolster their economic position are thoroughly unpopular with the great majority of the people of China. In order to avoid disastrous recourse to printing-press money, they are taxing heavily—in a country where in the past few people paid direct taxes — and making the purchase of "Victory Bonds" compulsory.

These stringent methods have effectively arrested currency inflation, and however unpopular they may be, it is probably well to remember that adverse public sentiment does not constitute an immediate threat to the Government's safety, as it would in any country where free elections are held. In any case these measures have proved of some benefit to the masses, at least to the city dwellers, for one result has been a sharp drop in the price of food and other essentials.

The Communists are undoubtedly facing grave difficulties. But it does not seem possible that they can get much worse. The lifting of the blockade, which is inevitable in the long run, will restore production in city factories now idle, while during the next few weeks crops will be harvested that will do much to alleviate suffering in the famine areas.

But however serious their troubles, insecurity cannot be counted among them. Recognizing this, it is probably true that most Chinese are realistically settling down under Communism, making as advantageous a compromise as possible with the new system.



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And all the people who earn a living by making the things the telephone company needs,

And all the people who have their savings invested in the telephone company,

And all the people who depend on good telephone service to run their businesses and manage their homes;

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Overseas TRAVEL SERVICES

1950 is going to be a big year for travel. Thousands of Canadians will take advantage of the Holy Year to journey to Italy. Thousands more will travel in Britain, the United States and on the Continent.

Imperial Bank of Canada will be pleased to assist you with your currency problems wherever you may go this year. To make sure your trip is successful, consult your Imperial Bank Manager, today.

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

RETURN TO INDIA

What an Indian Journalist Found After Eleven Years' Absence

I RETURNED to India after an absence of nearly 11 years. What did I find? Let me tell you the truth without beating about the bush.

The thing that impressed me most was the change in the bearing of the people: their faces were without fear. It is possible that their food, clothing and shelter were not much changed, but their outlook was transformed. No longer governed by a foreign power, they were free to lead and make and shape their lives in their own way. As a doorkeeper said to me: "The pack that I and my fathers had carried has been thrown off. Now I can kick my legs as I please. If India makes a mess of things, what about it? She will learn by trial and error."

Now I come to the most radical upheaval of all — the removal of "Untouchability." This is not merely a newly-written law but a reality, except in remote villages. In Bombay, while I sat with my brother in a bus, two sweepers, formerly Untouchables, entered and sat down next to us. They smelt horribly. My brother forgot the newness of India and demanded of the bus conductor that they should be put out. The busman grinned and said: "No sir; they are citizens of free India and equal with you."

As concerns the administration, the power they had, which was a mixture of priestly caste and wealth. The value of money is being reduced as well as the grip of superstition.

—International

THEY *guide the new India: Sardar Patel, President Prasad, Pañdit Nehru.*

Going home was at first an unsettling experience. I went with a feeling of congratulation on the country's release from the shackles of British administration. All this I felt should be shown in speech and dress and generally in the avoidance of Western way. I saw nothing of the kind: European habits are in fashion; my brothers and friends might have been with me in London, judging by the clothes they wore and the manner in which they spoke — for the language they chose to use surprisingly, was English.

One change jarred upon me. In the days which I recollected most vividly, when I was a boy in my father's house, the wish of my parents was law: it had only to be known to be followed; there was no discussion. Now, if the youngster does not go so far as the American child and retort to his father "Says you?" he is certainly indifferent. The family system, which has lasted for many thousands of years, is cracking.

Social changes are equally startling. The Brahmins have lost the strange responsible heads of departments are efficient and incorruptible as in Britain or the old Germany; but lower down the scale the officials are both impudent and dishonest. In fact, the ordinary man can get nothing done without bribery or cajolery. For the man of influence all doors are open.

Let me come at last to the backbone of the country—its peasant population. Most of the farmers and peasants declare themselves to be happier than they ever were before. One farmer said to me: "My land is now producing twice as much as before, thanks to the Government's help. It has given me better seed, shown me how to grow better crops and lent me money."

One thing more, but which gives color to all the other changes here touched upon. Now that the British are gone, and gone officially, all their merits are remembered, and relations between Indians and British are better, and likely to improve.

By Ranjee Shahari, for London Observer and SATURDAY NIGHT.

LETTERS

The Canadian Forum

WHAT an extraordinary letter young and itchy Mr. James Eayrs has written you on *The Canadian Forum* (SN May 2)! It has sent me back to the offending issue of 11th April, and I have twice re-read every word. How one can deduce scorn and the "profoundly bad taste" of a Stinkbomb from an urbane touch of elder-brotherly badinage is hard to see. It is pleasant to know that many Socialists (and *Forum* contributors and readers) have, after all, a sense of humor. As to Mr. Eayrs, SATURDAY NIGHT has taken ample revenge by printing his letter.

Swift Current, Sask. G. C. THOMPSON

Désy and the Tourists

THANKS to Ambassador Jean Désy and SN for so needful an article "Tourist Ambassadors" (SN April 25).

Keeping in mind Mr. Désy's "General Advice" we are truly Canadians if we share Canada's responsibilities wherever we may be.

Quebec, PQ. HENRY BOUDREAU

Favorite Cartoonist

I ENJOYED your story on Canada's cartoonists (SN May 16). SN certainly has two of the best in Chambers

—Hall in the Toronto Telegram
DOG IN THE MANGER

and Collins. But my own favorite is still Harry Hall of the Toronto *Telegram*. I wish you had reprinted one of his cartoons.

Scarborough, Ont. C. R. CHURCH

■ *Your wish is now granted.*

His Irish Is Up

FOR A LONG TIME I have had it in mind to cancel my subscription to your pro-British, pro-Tory, pro-Orange, anti-Quebec, anti-Spain, anti-Eire, anti-Catholic magazine but never quite got around to doing so. However, your sneering "Irish Question" (SN May 9) did it—kindly cancel my subscription forthwith.

St. Thomas, Ont. G. A. MCNABB

Civil Rights in Ulster

KNOWING SATURDAY NIGHT'S lively concern for liberty, the visit of Sir Basil Brooke, Premier of Northern Ireland, to Canada should be viewed in that light.

In a public speech, Sir Basil Brooke has stated "Many in the audience employ Catholics, but I have not one about my place". Later he made his point clear: "When I made that declaration, I did so after careful consideration. What I said was justified. I recommend people not to employ Roman Catholics".

His Northern Government has maintained a Special Powers Act on its statutes since 1921. . . . Griffin Barry wrote in *The Nation* (Aug. 13, 1949) that a person detained by the regulations under the Special Powers Act may be held indefinitely, without being charged, without trial, without visitors, without messages, and with no access to legal advice. . .

Montreal, PQ. T. P. SLATTERY, KC.

Come to the Fair

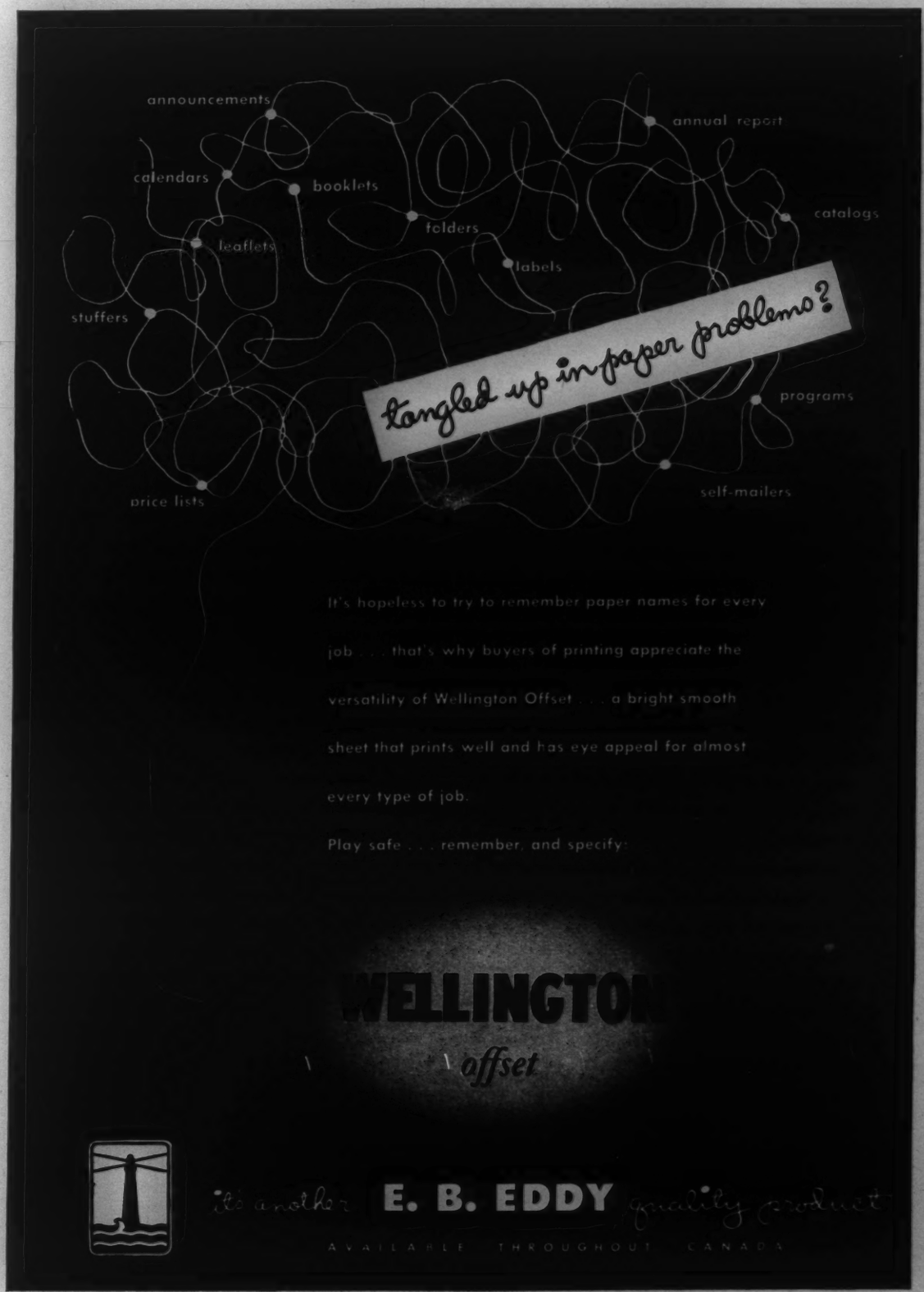
THANK YOU very much for the article on and invitation to the Canadian International Trade Fair (SN May 9) . . . I must say that I regard SATURDAY NIGHT as the leading Canadian publication from the point of view of news, editorials, and business.

Willowdale, Ont. DOUGLAS MACKAY

Liked Saskatoon

CONGRATULATIONS on your Saskatoon story (SN May 9). . . . I think it is the best yet in your series of the cities of Canada.

London, Ont. MRS. HENRY J. SMITH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BOOKS

SOLDIERS AND WOMEN

THERE'S NO HOME—by Alexander Baron—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.00.

ALEXANDER BARON again strikes just the right key for war novels (a year ago he rang it in "From the City, from the Plough"). While some American writers shout to get more and more "naturalism", Baron quietly reports the lives of his human beings—soldiers and civilians—in as natural rhythms as possible.

He makes no shrieks of postwar cynicism. His treatment of love and fear is focussed without glaring. He dodges nothing nor does he step out of his story line to get some bloody battle item or juicy amatory interpolation *per se*.

"There's No Home" is the story of a British regiment that moves into a Sicilian town as "liberators". The Germans have fled into the hills and across the strait. While resting and refitting for a few weeks before moving up to a new front, the soldiers experience "one of those brief interludes in war when the almost-forgotten rhythms of normal living are permitted to emerge again, and when it seeps back into the consciousness of human beings—painfully, sometimes heart-breakingly—that they are, after all, human."

Baron misses few details, picks up all elements of atmosphere. The day-by-day fraternizing of the soldiers and Sicilians is told with intense sympathy—soldiers recovering their identities and their sensitivities for home and women, Sicilians recovering their natural hospitality and readiness to share their warmth and few possessions after a barren period of German occupation.

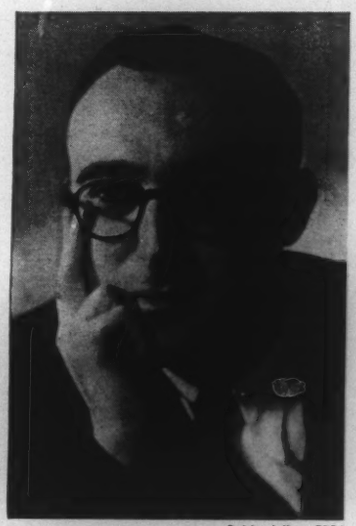
The soldiers and town again came to life. Baron reports the broadening pattern, pegging in a love affair for detail. Sergeant Craddock and the young Italian matron Graziella are as smoothly integrated as all other elements in this workmanlike novel. And all elements seem wholly authentic in language and situation and sense—especially the sense.—*J.Y.*

PRECISION

DEATH OF A GOD—by Sir Osbert Sitwell—*Macmillan*—$2.00.

IN THIS politically conscious age those writers who cling to the idea of writing for writing's sake are few and far between. Men like Sir Osbert Sitwell—craftsmen-artists whose joy is in the sheer quality of the things they create rather than in the "significance" of their work with reference to the particular social or political problems of their time—seem to belong to an older, and very much more tranquil, civilization.

Readers of the Sitwell reminiscences, "Left Hand, Right Hand", will know pretty much what to expect from "Death of a God"—a collection of short stories all of which have been published since 1940. As usual, Sir Osbert is less concerned with what he tells than with the manner of telling it. His plots are wafer-thin, in some instances scarcely more than literary conceits on which to hang the narrative; but the absence of plot-complication takes nothing from the impact of the stories, for each one is a little masterpiece of character and atmosphere.



—Robin Adler, FRSA
ALEXANDER BARON

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of all the stories is their un-Englishness. They belong to the Continental tradition of story-telling—an intricate weaving of patterns and passions on a thin and fragile framework. "A Place of One's Own", the longest story in the book, is pure Henry James (another notable "Continental" writer); "Shadow Play" and "Primavera" could almost be translations from de Maupassant and Thomas Mann respectively; "Long Journey" and "True Lovers' Knot" have the macabre sophistication of Isaak Dinesen's "Gothic Tales".

Sir Osbert is as much concerned with setting and props as with plot and dialogue: he takes endless pains to set the stage for the *telling* of the story and manages all the mechanics of production with beautiful precision.

The nineteen stories are not, of course, uniformly good. Some indeed —like "Lovers' Meeting" and "The Messenger" are mediocre; but the best of them are polished perfection. —*J.W.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE INVASION OF NEW ZEALAND by People, Plants and Animals—by Andrew Clark—*Rutgers University Press*—$6.00.

■ This is the story of fascinating South Island, New Zealand. Here the natural fruits of the country so sustained the ancient culture of the Maoris as to leave the land virtually in its natural state for the coming of the British colonists. Now the island is so like the homeland of its settlers that it has earned the name of the Britain of the South.

The author is a Canadian who received his MA at the University of Toronto, Department of Geography. His book, although a text, is so fired with enthusiasm and spontaneity as to make it agreeable for the layman. Not a book for a relaxing evening by the fireside but definitely for the permanent library. —*M.K.M.*

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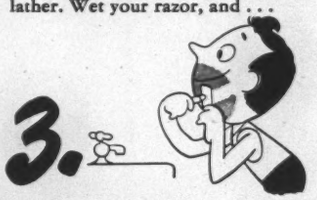

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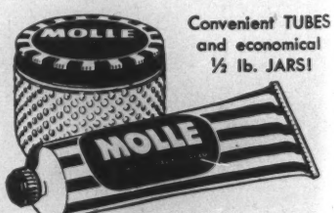

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U.S. AFFAIRS

THREE TRAVELLERS

Washington.

AMERICA IS GROPING for a lost security, and President Truman on his continental tour is trying to restore it.

For most Americans the world news at the moment is summed up in the adventures of three travellers—Trygve Lie's visit to Moscow to shore up the United Nations, Dean Acheson in London to shore up the Atlantic Pace, and President Truman off to the Wild West to shore up his Administration.

Mr. Lie receives some praise for his courage, though most Americans despair by now of appeals to Moscow.

The second of the three travellers is Acheson. The most positive suggestion that has emerged from the London Conference preliminaries is, to the average American newspaper reader, the Schuman proposal for unifying French and German coal and steel resources. The general observation heard here is that it "makes sense".

Much-harassed Acheson may find London something of a vacation after the savage McCarthy attacks here. There is some hope that these demagogic assaults have passed their peak.

The last of the three travellers is making the most picturesque trip. This is Truman. The day-to-day account of

—White in the Akron Beacon-Journal
"WHISTLE (NON) STOP"

his campaign across the continent helps to explain some of the Acheson-Lie problems. Thus Truman's thirteen-car special pulls into the lonely village of Wendover, Wyoming, with a population of twenty-two, but four hundred persons are there to hear him.

Truman strolls out upon the rear platform. Europe seems infinitely distant. This is the mountainous Wild West, the old Indian fighting frontier. Attempting to show his audience how the earth has shrunk, Truman suggests that they erect a signpost pointing one way to "London—30 hours", another "Shanghai—44 hours", another "Moscow—45 hours".

It is not merely that America can no longer isolate herself. The nation "cannot compromise her own moral and ethical beliefs" in competition with Communism. He tells the little mountain hamlet that America must demonstrate not merely her material but her moral superiority. This seems like a simple enough message, but the implications go far and take on dignity as the herders and ranchers gape up at the U.S. President.

The American Presidency calls for a queer combination: part politician, part high priest. In both roles Truman has apparently decided that the voters are groping for a lost sense of security. He is emphasizing the Administration's determination to support the farmer, small businessman and worker against economic ills arising from another depression. Similarly in world affairs he is inferentially rejecting the cankering fear of war and declares that the world state is less explosive than in '46.

This is at variance with the views of some of Truman's own military advisers. Congress, significantly, is just adding a third of a billion more dollars to the budget for defence, primarily air power. There is no essential contradiction in this Congress action, however. Truman is coupling his reassurance with a warning that the revival of isolationism might produce the very war which is feared.

By Leigh Strout, Special to London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

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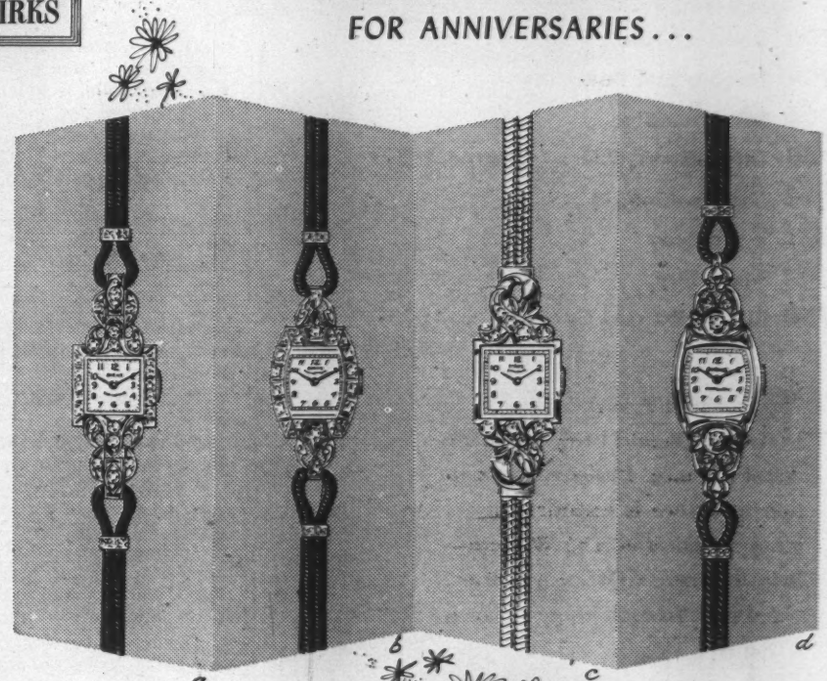

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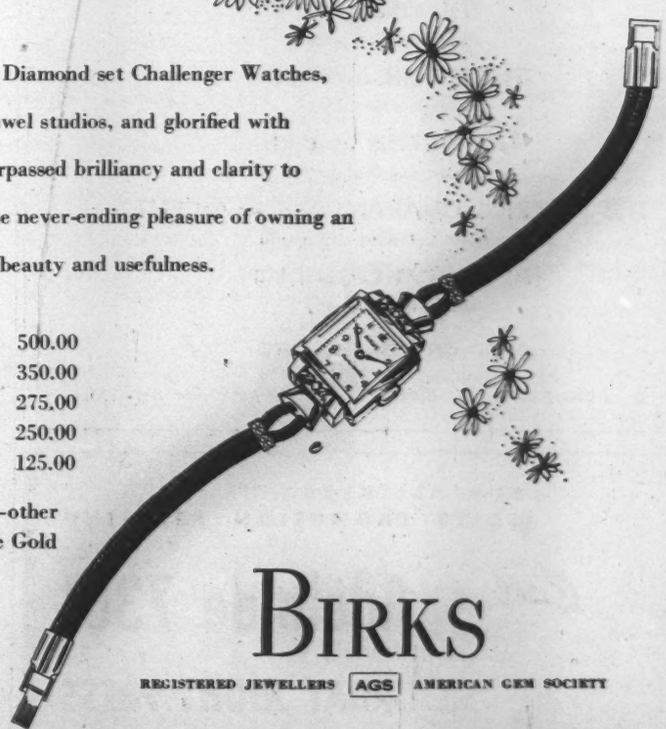

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THEATRE

AND THE SHOUTING DIES

Last Look at the Dominion Drama Festival and the Adjudicator

A MOST successful Dominion Drama Festival—from the standpoint of finances, organization and artistry — was staged May 8-13 in the foothills city before what Adjudicator Michel Saint-Denis called "one of the best theatre audiences I have known."

It was held in the 1,400-seat Grand Theatre which boasts the largest stage in the West; was the cultural highlight thus far in Calgary's 75th Anniversary year. The citizens recognized the fact. Record numbers flooded the box office. The house was sold out—or nearly so—on five of the six nights. And a 50 per cent ticket sale was recorded for the two matinees.

—Randolph Macdonald
MICHEL SAINT-DENIS

The Festival was opened with proper ceremony by Hon. J. J. Bowlen, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. He arrived complete with white tie, tails and a white cowboy hat. Otherwise it wasn't a particularly dressy affair. By week's end officials and competing groups were wearing tuxedos and 10-gallon hats. All reserve was discarded. And typical Western hospitality was everywhere.

The audience, according to the popular Adjudicator, was a lively, interested one. Time and again he praised the quality of their reaction, their ability to take criticism of a play in a receptive mood. "I found contact and that helped," he said.

For the audience's money, Saint-Denis himself was the man most likely to win the best acting award. The French-born Director of the Old Vic Theatre Centre in London was warmly welcomed in this his second (first, 1937) appearance as Dominion Adjudicator. The expressive Mr. Saint-Denis captivated everyone with his incisive, humorous, beautifully mimed comments on the eight plays.

His sympathetic but severe criticism of the Quebec players' poor choice of a "crude" play was a master stroke of tact and constructiveness. The fine company accepted it in good grace. On the delightful side was his performance as a cow for the Vancouver group after their presentation of "Noah" and his miming of a cultural snob for the "Our Town" players from Brockville. His piercing comments on plays and acting were outstanding features of his adjudication. He told the Calgary group "to find the truth of the artificial" when playing a mannered comedy like "The Rivals."

The award to Toronto's Belmont Group Theatre for their presentation of Odets's "Awake and Sing" was a popular choice and the one about which there was the least disagreement by audience and players. Regina's "Present Laughter" by Noel Coward was possibly the most pleasing play from audience standpoint. It made a perfect ending for the Festival. Despite the small French-speaking population in Calgary, both the Quebec and St. Boniface plays were well received.

Mr. Saint-Denis commented:

"I am convinced now that you have the actors, you have the playwrights, and you will have to do something to help the producers. Too few of them have had the experience or advice necessary. To develop a really professional theatre, you need more training, you need to study abroad, but especially you need a theatre centre in Canada, where all phases can be practised."—*John R. Walker of* The Calgary Herald.

—Robert Muckleston

SCENE *from "Awake and Sing" by Belmont Group Theatre of Toronto: Sylvia Paige, Paul Firestone, Ben Lennick, Jules Ross, Al Bertram.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

Tradition . . . and the Bride's Cake

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

FOR SMALL informal wedding feasts the Bride's Cake can very well be the centre of attraction. This cake is white, close textured, made in a tube pan or in tiers depending upon quantity needed. First of the wedding cakes, it was made by brides to display their skill in cookery. The traditional dark wedding cake is sometimes called groom's cake —though obviously not for the same reason.

Both may be served but fruit cake is not decorated or displayed—just iced plainly and cut in serving pieces or individually boxed to take home. The Bride's Cake is lovely with frozen desserts, and if you want simplicity, removes the need to serve small cakes. You can ice and decorate it yourself using butter cream frosting rather than the hard ornamental types. All you need is a few practice runs with the pastry tube and you'll be able to produce shell borders and festoons.

FLOWERS *or sprays of fern encircle the cake, centre of attraction.*

Bride's Cake

4 cups sifted cake flour
1½ tsps. baking powder (double acting)
1¾ cups butter (¾ lb.)
2 cups sugar
1¼ cups egg whites (10-12)
½ tsp. vanilla.
1 tsp. almond extract

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and sift three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add 1¾ cups sugar gradually, creaming until light. Beat egg whites until stiff enough to hold up in peaks, but not dry. Add remaining sugar, 2 tbsps. at a time, beating until sugar is *just* blended. Add 1/3 of flour to butter mixture then ½ of egg whites; repeat; then add last of flour. Beat very thoroughly after each addition. Add flavoring. Turn into 10-inch tube pan which has been greased, lined on bottom, sides, and around tube with heavy paper, and again greased. Bake in slow oven 300°F. for 1 hour and 45 minutes, or until done.

Insert favors wrapped in wax paper, pressing into small slits cut in cake. Spread Ornamental Butter Frosting smoothly on top and sides of cake. Decorate with simple borders, festoons, and rosettes of Ornamental Butter Frosting, using pastry tube. Trim with silver dragees. Serve on silver tray surrounded with delicate sprays of fern.

Ornamental Butter Frosting

4 tbsps. butter
5 cups sifted confectioners' sugar
2 egg whites, unbeaten
2 tbsps. cream (about)
1½ tsps. vanilla
¼ tsp. salt

Cream butter; add part of sugar gradually, blending after each addition. Add remaining sugar, alternately with egg whites, then with cream until of right consistency to spread. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla and salt. Makes enough frosting to cover 10-inch Bride's Cake and to use for special decorating.

—Stanley Toogood, A.R.P.S.

LOUNGE *at "Westbourne": Chintz covered chairs, beige rug, are keyed to rose and aquamarine decor. The Oakes family portrait was painted in London.*

Lady Oakes . . . At Home in Nassau

by Leonora McNeilly

"ARE YOU to do the writing up?" queried a dusky white uniformed attendant.

Assured that we were, he said: "Lady Oakes will be here in a few minutes, ma'am."

While we waited in the drawing room of "Westbourne," residence of Eunice, Lady Oakes, at Nassau, the Bahamas, we recalled Nassauvians' praise of Lady Oakes' décor of their Country Club. Here was further expression of her good taste. Deep rose, aquamarine and green harmonize in the lounge and drawing-room. Pale turquoise and flamingo are background for white leather chairs in the dining-room.

A huge painting hung on the wall. It showed Lady Oakes, surrounded by her five children: Nancy (later Countess DeMarigny); Sydney, now Sir Sydney; Shirley, at the Sorbonne in Paris; William Pitt and Harry Philip, at school in the United States. Engrossed in the study of the handsome children ranging from infancy to adolescence, we were brought to earth by the tap-tap of high heels on the tiled terrace. Lady Oakes entered with a rush of friendly welcome.

"A THOUSAND pardons for being so late," she said. "Since talking to you, I signed up for an unexpected luncheon engagement."

Lady Oakes is a beautiful woman in her late forties. She is tall, athletic of figure. Her blue-black hair is slightly tinged with grey. Large blue eyes highlight her features. Rosita Forbes, world traveller and author now living in the Bahamas, recently appraised Lady Oakes as "Bahamas' greatest personality."

Contrary to general belief, Lady Oakes is not a Canadian. She was born in Sydney, Australia, was married there in 1923. She lived for many years in Canada where her husband, engaged in the mining industry, amassed a colossal fortune.

Asked as to her preference for any one of the various countries in which she has lived—Australia, England, the Bahamas—she says: "I loved them all. I can adapt myself wherever I may be. There are friends everywhere, beauty everywhere. My husband loved beauty and left its mark wherever he happened to be."

—Chose

Eunice, Lady Oakes

Signposts of that beauty are to be found in England, where he was knighted; in Niagara Falls, Ontario, where the beautiful Oakes' Gardens are visited by thousands each year; in Nassau, where Oakes' bulldozers changed the shape of bush and pine, jungle and swamp, to permit space to emerge for sun-bathing, for the building of beautiful homes. Rosita Forbes has remarked that Sir Harry "invented" the Island of New Providence, whose capital is Nassau. It is now a checkerboard for millionaires, a Mecca for tourists.

Lady Oakes does not join many organizations, but if she sees anything to be done she goes ahead and does it. She gives herself unsparingly to relief work—for the poor, for hurricane sufferers, the war-ravaged and Bundles for Britain. Those who should know, say she rendered invaluable service in the five canteens run during the war. She herself says the Duchess of Windsor contributed much to the success of the canteens.

"I'm not a club woman," Lady Oakes said. "Nor am I a committee woman—although I am still an honorary member of the Oakes' Chapter of the IODE at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, where I lived when first married." She added hesitantly: "And I am on the Financial Board of the Red Cross, and an active member of the Garden Club."

SHE HELD UP a protesting hand when a visitor mentioned the two attractive pink bungalows whose façade bears the inscription, "Duchess of Windsor's Clinics, December, 1941." Disclaiming any part in their establishment, she said, "I would like to pay tribute to the Duchess of Windsor for the efficient job she did. She worked hard toward the completion of the Clinic."

Lady Oakes leads a busy productive life. "I divide my time between my family, my business and my social life," she says. She has two business offices in Nassau.

A glimpse of the social side was seen during our stay in Nassau. The Miami-Nassau Annual

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

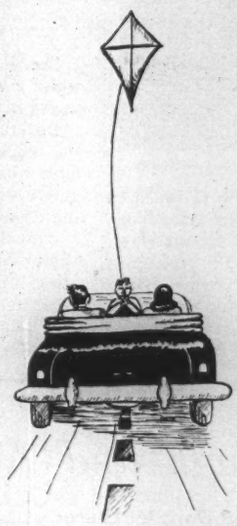
Civic Affairs:

What Are Those Women Up To?

by Lillian D. Millar

LAST JUNE the Public Affairs Committee of the Zonta Club went to the University of Toronto and asked for an evening course on Municipal Affairs. It was the first time in the University's long history that a group of citizens had expressed a desire to study any form of the government of our country.

Dr. W. J. Dunlop, Director of the Extension Department, promptly agreed to put on such a course if sufficient people could be found to take it. That proved to be easy for it took only a few letters to get enough applicants to fill the class. News of the course created a mild sensation in which interest and curiosity were mingled. In some quarters the air quivered with the unspoken question, "What are those women up to?"



The course of ten lectures (started October 17) is a preliminary one only and is strictly non-political. Municipal government is like a business—big business—and this preliminary course may be compared to an inspection of the plant of this business.

Lectures are informal and soon developed into open discussion. In the first lecture discussion became so absorbing that time was forgotten, and the janitor had to ask the class to go home so that he could lock the building.

The first three lectures dealt with the general set-up and the machinery and equipment of the plant; in technical terms, the legal framework within which the municipalities function. Foundation of this framework is the British North America Act. The Act gives the provinces jurisdiction over municipalities, with power to create them and to define the scope of their operations and, up to a point, to tell them how their business may be carried on.

In Ontario the Municipal Act sets out the different types of municipalities and defines the powers and responsibilities of each. The smallest municipality—the Police Village—has only limited powers and it is under close supervision of the parent province and of a neighboring township. As the municipality grows its powers widen and the amount of supervision diminishes.

There is separate machinery also which sets out how education, public utilities and franchises for transportation, garbage collection and other services may be handled. For example, Ontario statutes provide that a municipality must get approval of the Minister of Education for all courses taught in its schools. The province also tells a municipality how it must set up its school board or board of education if it wants to get a provincial grant, and who may serve on this board.

Another kind of machinery of municipalities, that used in elections, deals with such subjects as, who may vote in municipal elections; who may run for office; how may candidates be nominated; procedure in elections; how the secret vote is protected; what matters must be submitted to the people for a vote, and what electors are entitled to vote on these by-laws.

After examining the plant and equipment of the municipal business, three evenings were devoted to a general survey of the materials it uses and the products it turns out; in other words, its revenues and expenditures.

Revenues bring up many important questions. What government grants does the municipality receive? What taxes may it levy? What license fees may it impose? How does it get money for education, for public, for separate schools? How may it borrow money both for current and capital expenditures?

From these materials—their revenues—municipalities turn out many products: education, fire and police protection, garbage and ashes collection, cleaning and repairing of streets, hospitals, health and public welfare services, playground and recreational facilities, libraries, parks and many others. Of course, out of its income the municipality must also cover overhead expenses and interest on debts.

Three lectures dealing with subjects of special interest—social services, town planning, and organized community activities as they affect municipalities—and a review of the other nine lectures, completed the series.

It is hoped that this preliminary tour of the municipal plant will be followed by a further course in which a more detailed study will be made of the various departments and of actual operation of municipal business.

If women are to play their full part in civic affairs they must be willing to accept office. If Canadian women as a whole became sufficiently interested to study and to gain practical knowledge of civic matters, it should not be difficult to find women who will be willing to serve on school boards and city councils.

Whenever the rank and file in any movement or organization is well informed and enthusiastic, good leaders spring up for it becomes a coveted honor to lead such a group.

Lady Oakes

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24

Ocean Race is one of the most important events of the year, is sponsored and personally supervised by the Governor of the Bahamas. This year, however, a new Governor, Sir George Sandford, was being sworn in on the very day of the competition. Lady Oakes magnanimously stepped into the breach and entertained the 500 race participants and their wives.

A woman of considerable public spirit, Lady Oakes is to be found behind any task needing to be done. What's more she pulls her full weight, financially and otherwise.

At the moment, she is working towards making the tourist trade—mainstay of the Bahamas—an all-year-round source of revenue. She is even studying scientific methods of ridding tourist spots of mosquitoes and sand flies.

Eunice, Lady Oakes (her title since the death of Sir Harry) has wholeheartedly accepted the challenge of wealth—to use it in the service of others.

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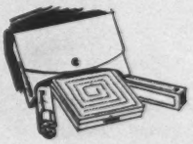

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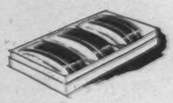

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THE COUNTRY'S saved. We now have a woman to represent us in the Dominion House. Controller **Ellen Fairclough** won the Hamilton West, Ont., by-election for the P-C party, defeating the Liberal candidate. This was her second try. Last summer she lost by a small margin in the same riding. Mrs. Fairclough knows her politics. She's senior Controller in Hamilton; won't have to give up her seat. So she'll be working hard in both places. And she finds time to run a successful practice as an accountant. Then too there is her home to run as well, for her husband and her 18-year-old son Howard. Said electee Ellen after her victory at the polls: "Without the loyal support of my husband and son, I could not have gone through the campaign."

—CP

ELLEN FAIRCLOUGH

■ She's top "Momma" is 65-year-old **Senator Cairine Wilson.** The National Council of Women says so. They recently voted her Canada's Mother of the Year. And the American Mothers' Committee in New York presented her with a gold pin. Mother of the Year is a new award. So Mrs. Wilson is our first one. She's also our first woman Senator (1930) and our first woman delegate to the U.N. (1949). Senator-Mother has eight children and seven grandchildren.

■ **Mrs. J. Archibald Hodgson** of Westmount, Que., attended the 28th annual conference of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, held in Sun Valley, Idaho. She is Association Secretary. Also attending was **Mrs. Rankine Nesbitt,** Toronto President.

■ Trombone playing, 17-year-old **Audrey Wright** of Brandon, Man., is pretty pleased with life. She's one of the 80 selected to play in the 1950 Canadian - American School Girls' Band. There were 700 applicants from five Canadian provinces and 42 U.S. states. The Band will tour Western Canada and U.S. during the summer.

■ Last week at Acadia University in Wolfeville, NS, an honorary doctorate in common law was conferred on **Miss Marjorie Trotter,** Principal of Moulton College, Toronto.

■ Recently published, by Longmans, is a book by a Canadian girl. It's called "A Lamp is Heavy" and it's written by **Mrs. Sheila MacKay Russell.** Mrs. Russell is a 1942 graduate of Calgary General Hospital; uses her rural nursing experience as the background for her story. Twenty-eight-years-old novelist Sheila is now married and living in Edmonton. Her second novel is almost completed.

■ Recently the Saskatchewan Musical Association turned over a new leaf and elected their first woman president in 37 years. She is **Mrs. G. C. Bradley** of Regina.

■ A Saskatchewan girl is now skating in London, England. **Dorothy Brasnett** is with "Ice Cycles" on their 3-month engagement. Born in Swift Current, Dorothy received her education in Regina; moved to Calgary last year where she taught ice skating.

■ And speaking of skating! "Rose Marie" is to take to skates. Blonde **Barbara Ann Scott** will star in an ice version of that lovely perennial. It's rumored Barbara is getting the highest salary ever paid a skating star in Europe—around $6,200 weekly. Barbara is flying to London end of June to start rehearsals.

■ She's in Honolulu right now on a 3-week news assignment to cover Hawaii's agriculture and stock industry. And no one could know what she was looking for better than **Mrs. Miriam Green Ellis** of Winnipeg. Just last month she was the honored guest at the banquet of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association. They wanted to tell her they liked the way she wrote about agriculture. She's the western Editor of an Eastern weekly.

■ Chairman of the 12th biennial conference on social work will be **Dorothy King,** OBE. The conference will be held in Vancouver in June. Miss King is retiring this year after 17 years as Director of the School of Social Work at McGill University. And just the other week she was guest of honor at a banquet tendered by McGill's Board of Trustees, the Alumni and the Montreal Council of Social Agencies.

■ A young Toronto pianist is going to a summer music camp in California. She is **Mollie Levinter.** A talent scout heard her at her debut in New York, arranged for the summer session.

■ Top actress in the Dominion Drama Festival was **Mrs. Jeanne Morphy** And she won it on her second major acting role. Back in 1944 she played a lead with Regina Little Theatre; was too busy to act again until this year. She works with insurance. Director Bill Reid persuaded her to play in Noel Coward's "Present Laughter" for the Canadian Legion Players of Regina. Jeanne won trophy for the best female performance and her playing partner Bill Walker came out tops, too—as well as Director Reid. *(National Round-Up.)*

JEANNE MORPHY

Food:

WINED AND DINED

AT A dinner sponsored by the Canadian Wine Institute, Chef Odiau of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, demonstrated that use of wines in cooking brings new subtleties of flavor to food, delicate pleasure to the palate. Guests were food editors of various publications. Here is the menu:

Relishes
Orange and Grapefruit Supreme on Red Ice
Consommé Westmoreland
Cheese Straws
Filet of Sole Bonne Femme
Breast of Duckling Bigarade
Baked Alaska
Coffee

Sherry was used in the consommé; white wine in the filet of sole; claret in the orange sauce with the duck.

Beverage wines served: sherry with the cocktail and consommé; white table wine with the fish; sparkling burgundy with the duck; champagne with the dessert and coffee.

You don't have to have a duck to venture into wine cookery. A weary piece of beef brisket will respond amazingly well to a wine marinade and long, slow, simmering in some of the same.

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Brain-Teaser:

'S Tough and No Nonsense!

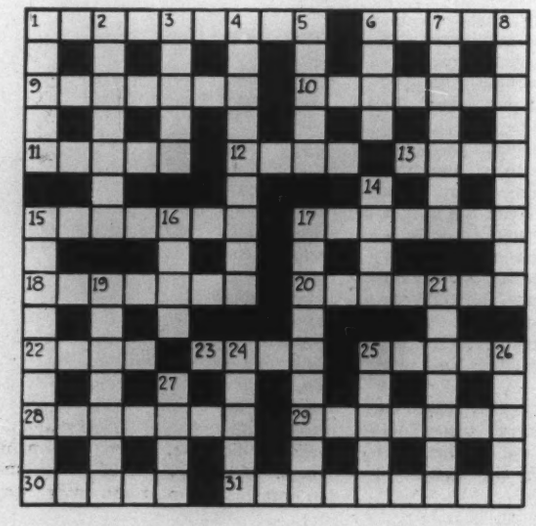
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Composers of this music should be well versed in their subject. (4, 5)
6. She languished in "The Rivals". (5)
9. Compared with other tales, Munchausen's were. (7)
10. Unlatch (your belt, perhaps) when fed up here. (2, 5)
11. Listless and low reaching New York. (5)
12. Each daughter of Zeus and Mnemosyne was one. (4)
13. Star goddess. D'you know whom? (4)
15. Knick-Knackery. (4-3)
17. Hic! ain't the wine delish! (7)
18. Squeals for diamonds though badly formed. (7)
20. With mother she makes a star team, as you can see. (7)
22. and 2. Does this Canadian laze around with Van and Rosa when not playing her 'cello? (4, 7)
23. Fish swallowed by bass, haddock, etc. (4)
25. Honorificabilitudinitatibus suggests him to Shakespearian sceptics. (5)
28. Here a gnu is a creator of lizards. (7)
29. Say it before an! (7)
30. Philip and Edmund, the "Father and Son". (5)
31. Hangman? (9)

DOWN

1. Do Red Indians add their figures this way, as it were? (5)
2. See 22.
3. My goodness! (5)
4. Sets a time for these. (9)
5. No! I leave sea lions as they are. (5)
6. 16th century author of sly lyrics and English high comedy. (4)
7. Libertine hero of Byron, and one of 21, 19's, 1 across. (3, 4)
8. Greek Venus and Syrian 20. (9)
14. But pepper doesn't seem to change its flavor. (4)
15. Appellation for Johann 19. (5, 4)
16. Monotonous? Not entirely, when intellect finally appears. (4)
17. Dealers. ("Farewell, my lovely" is). (9)
19. See 21.
21. and 19. See 7. (7, 7)
24. This has a postscript. (5)
25. He raised a cob for the Kaiser's army. (5)
26. The town's in Belgium? Let's take a run up with mother. (5)
27. The pot is up the volcano. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 3. Sovereign remedy
6. Bower
9. Madam
10. Spearhead
11. Good Queen Bess
15. See 4.
17. See 4.
18. See 26.
21. Animal
22. Mab
23. See 26
26, 23, 34 and 18. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown
30. Palpitate
32. Rainy
33. Easel
34. See 26

DOWN

1. Same
2. Video
3. See 1 across
4. 17 and 15. Ins and outs
5. Nieces
6. Bareback
7. Whetstone
8. Rude
12. Urns
13. Royal
14. Anode
16. Triangles
19. Palatial
20. Magi
24. Tybalt
25. Escrow
27. Haida
28. Apse
29. Dyes
31. Era

(108)

adds zest men can't resist

C-70

Woman of the Week:
Savings Hostess

by Frank Miller

PRETTY, blonde Marie Fox is a sign of the times in Halifax banking circles. In a town where competition among banks is keen—two new banks have opened branches there within the last few months — Mrs. Fox is the first "savings hostess."

Employed by the George Street Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, Mrs. Fox is, as far as she knows, the only person in her category in the Maritimes.

At a desk in the bank's rotunda, Mrs. Fox opens accounts for new customers, explains special savings funds, and lends a cheerful note to the usually austere banking atmosphere.

With flowers on her desk, and surrounded by cheerful wall signs urging customers to sit down for a chat, Mrs. Fox might look out of place in her businesslike surroundings. Actually, she is an old hand at the banking business and one of the bank's senior tellers.

"We intend to humanize the banking business," says Gordon A. Owen, Manager of the bank. "This is another step in furthering a friendly atmosphere in our bank."

"And by the way, Mrs. Fox will also be helpful to the younger children who come in to open accounts—there are quite a few of them these days, you know."

Easy to talk to, Mrs. Fox inspires confidence in the most hopeless of banking dubs. She is also a convincing salesman for the bank's merits.

Etiquette:
TOAST TO HIS MAJESTY

WHAT is the correct procedure when a Toast to the King is proposed? Here, according to a recent issue of *Echoes*, official magazine of the IODE, is how it should be done:

There is a specific procedure prescribed for the Armed Forces when a Toast to his Majesty is proposed, and, while various civilian organizations may have their own customs for this occasion, there is a definite formality to be observed by IODE members, as civilians, on occasions within the Order, when a Toast to the King is correct.

The Chairman rises, brings the audience to attention, and asks them to rise and drink a toast to His Majesty. At this, the audience rises and the Chairman says "Ladies and Gentlemen, the King." Then, and *only then*, is the glass lifted from the table, held at eye level for a moment, then one sip of liquid is taken and the two words, "The King" repeated *before* the glass is replaced on the table.

No other procedure is correct for a civilian pledging the health of His Majesty.

Glasses are never clinked.

Guests must not smoke before the Toast has been proposed.

It is *not* correct to play or sing the National Anthem when a Toast to His Majesty is proposed.

This is the only Toast required at Chapter functions of a formal nature.

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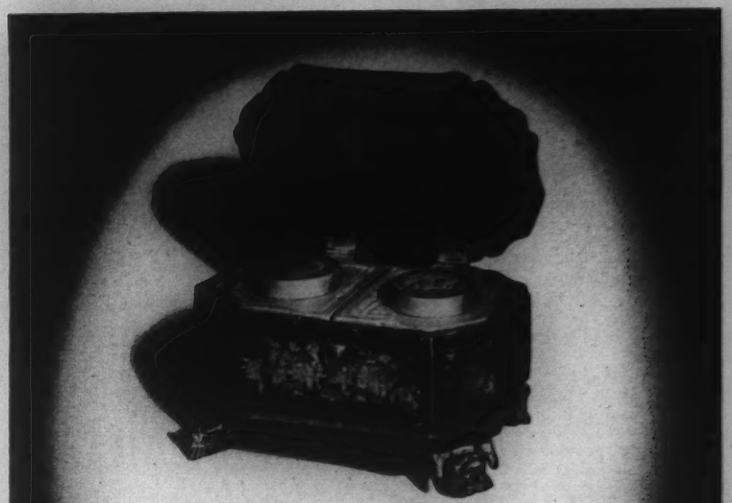
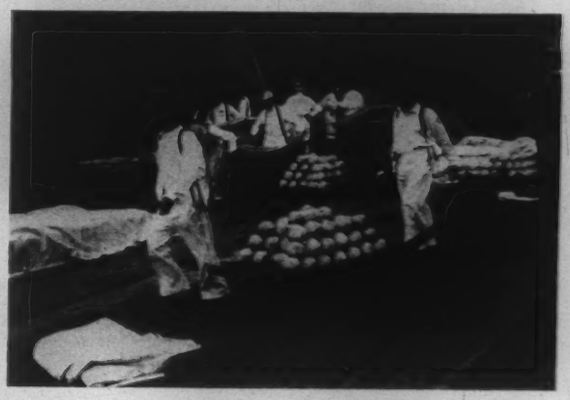


● This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Century Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA"
TEA

HOLLAND



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Fashions:

CROWNS AND HEATHER

LUCKENBOOTH

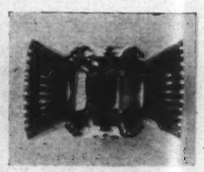
STEPPED-UP trade with Britain will bring, among other things, some interesting new jewellery to our shops. Some of it, according to representatives of British jewellers, includes jewellery originated by Celtic Art Industries. Hand-made of silver, their jewellery is in the 3,000-years-old Celtic art tradition.

Typical is the Luckenbooth brooch. Originals were sold, before 1745, beside St. Giles Cathedral in Edinburgh. It was known then as Locked Booth or Luckenbooth. When a Scottish couple became engaged, a Luckenbooth was given to the girl, later pinned to the shawl of the first baby to prevent the fairies from stealing it. Brooch is formed of intertwined hearts surmounted by a crown symbol of Mary, Queen of Scots. Few of the original brooches are in existence.

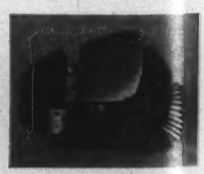
PENNANULAR

They've also copied the pennanular, an ancient form of brooch formerly worn by Scotsmen to grip their plaids, by women to pin their shawls. So exaggerated in size did these become when worn by men that a law had to be passed forbidding the pin to protrude more than three inches beyond the shoulder. (Illustrated, an Appin pennanular brooch with fixed pin. Design from the ancient Pictish Mammoth drawings found in many parts of Scotland.)

Same group of craftsmen create "Heather Craft" jewellery. Made in form of necklets, bracelets, brooches, fobs, buttons, each piece bears a locket of crystal-like substance which contains a sprig of heather. The heather is gathered from Isle of Iona, banks of Loch Lomond, Isle of Skye and other fabled parts of Scotland.



COCKTAIL RING



WITH LATCH OPEN

A few of the loveliest lockets contain sprigs of rare white heather. It comes from a secret spot near the Isle of Mull known only to a few of the firm's craftsmen and reached only by boat. Months of experiment have resulted in a process which permits the heather to retain its color permanently.

■ But British jewellery of contemporary styling also offers some ingenious ideas. One of them is the cocktail ring with a latch that permits ring to slide easily over finger joint. Latch closed, ring fits snugly on finger.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Where My Love Lies Dreaming

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT SEEMS they have finally invented a gadget to trap the Subconscious and put it to work. It is called the Cerebrograph, or Pillow Mike, it operates by means of a tape recorder, and it works while you sleep.

We don't know much about the Subconscious even yet, but thanks to the psychologists we have a general idea of its behavior and habits. We know that it never sleeps, and that it spends most of its time planning ways of frustrating and embarrassing us. If you miss your train for instance it is because your Subconscious wanted to miss it however much you yourself may have been interested in catching it. When you unaccountably forget names and faces it is at work again. They may be the names and faces of people you would like to cultivate but the Subconscious has taken a dislike to them and is busy sabotaging.

It is the Subconscious too that causes you to neglect letters, forget anniversaries and leave your wedding ring on public washbasins; and it is usually at your elbow when you warmly introduce people who have just been granted a decree nisi. It is antic, irrational and perverse, and one of its favorite tricks is to push you into diabolical traps of its own invention.

Thus it was the Subconscious that prompted Mrs. Morrow's famous remark when she was entertaining Mr. Pierpont Morgan at tea, ("Do you take cream and sugar in your nose?") and it was probably at the wheel when an admirer of Albert Payson Terhune went to call on the eminent dog-lover and ran over his favorite collie in the front yard.

WHEN the Subconscious is merely quiescent it is as useless as the vermiform appendix, though like the appendix it is capable of becoming inflamed and dangerous at any moment. Up till now it has never learned anything and never forgotten anything. Some years ago Professor Coué claimed to have brought it into line with his Sleepy-Time formula ("Every day and in every way I am getting better and better") and though the experiment flourished for a little while it soon petered out. The Subconscious which has been fooling the human race for thousands of years wasn't to be led up the garden path by innocent Dr. Coué.

In the Cerebrograph however we have for the first time a gadget mechanically equipped to handle the ancient enemy of the human race. If necessary it can go on all night, sleeplessly intoning instructions, encouragements, and lessons in French and Spanish: "Bon, good . . soir, evening . . Bon Soir, good evening" . . . "you have stopped biting your nails, you will never bite your nails again." . . . "Remember, 'i' before 'e,' except after 'c'" . . . "You have completely lost your taste for alcoholic beverages" . . . "Aus, ausser, bei, mit, nach, seit, von, zu, are always followed by the dative . . ."

THE idea is to drive the Subconscious into some final recess of being where it will be forced to settle down to homework, instead of thinking up practical jokes for the next day. Cerebrograph users also say it is invaluable in correcting syntax, adjusting behavior patterns and stopping thumb-sucking. Alexander de Seversky claims it has cured his Russian accent. Rudy Vallee uses his to learn lines and lyrics. An unnamed housewife reports that by treating her husband with a Pillow Mike she cured him of a distaste for salad.

THE housewife strikes me as the most fascinating figure in this symposium. It seems quite probable that the husband's original distaste for salad was based on the type of salad that housewives enjoy and husbands deplore—*i.e.*, a salad that starts with banana or canned pears and involves dates stuffed with cottage cheese, chopped celery, pecan nuts and maraschino cherries, all waiting identification under a custard mayonnaise that has been thriftily put together with the remains of yesterday's prune whip.

There is nothing wrong with this salad from the feminine point of view — nothing, that is, that can't be cured by a decorative cross-piece of canned pimiento strips. But try to sell it to a husband.

The housewife in this case didn't, we assume, attempt to sell it. She just confided it to the tape recorder, which briskly took charge and had the aversion cured overnight.

While this may look like a triumph for science it is quite possible that the Subconscious, wonderfully tricky and resourceful as it is, isn't licked yet. It might easily suggest to the husband that while he has learned to love the salad he has come to hate the hand that feeds it to him.

It is just as well to remember that Science is still in the dark.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Can Defence Plans Go Far Enough?

World Trade Is Necessary For Physical Security As Well As Economic Security

by Michael Young

WE MAY not have learned how to stop wars, but we have learned one thing about fighting them successfully: modern war is as much a battle of production and equipment as it is of courage and men.

MICHAEL YOUNG

This should point up the fact that the return of healthy international trade conditions is as necessary for physical security as it is for economic security.

It took the combined economic war effort of the United Nations to beat the Germans. The eloquence of Churchill and Roosevelt, combined with a desperate situation, brought about the means of economic cooperation—Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid. But even after these there were several years when the phrase "too little and too late" was applicable. Desperate courage and a lot of plain good luck stood off the enemy until the gap between our war production and that of the Axis was closed.

North Atlantic defence planners aren't gambling. The Canadian position particularly has been to stress the economic aspect all the way. External Affairs Minister Pearson says the Atlantic Pact has no hope at all of lasting 20 years as a defence arrangement only. And the Pact isn't very useful as a defence arrangement if it is concerned only with the political and military.

Integration of arms production and the allocation of production and supply roles are being tackled now. They pose big problems. But these plans, important as they are, are a superstructure—no stronger than the foundation.

The foundation is the normal peacetime business relationships among the countries of the Western world. At the moment it isn't any too strong.

On the political front the plans are progressing—even to the point of Atlantic Union. On the economic front, in spite of government efforts to achieve it, there is less evidence of integration. There is, in fact, substantial evidence to the contrary.

Oddly enough, some of this appeared with cheering news on international trade. This year it was announced that ERP nations had managed to reduce their deficit with the U.S. by some $4 billion since 1947. It was an important accomplishment, but what was more important was *how* the deficit had been reduced.

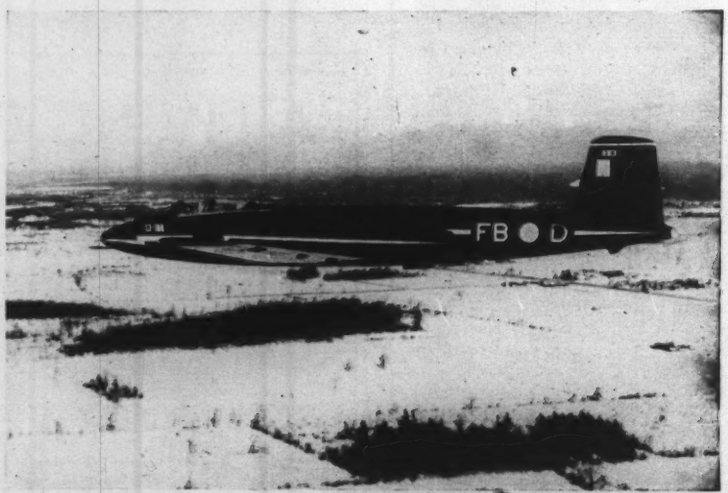
Three-quarters of the $4 billion improvement was due to a reduction of Europe's imports from the U.S. Increased sales to the U.S. accounted for only $1 billion of the improvement. Trade was being balanced all right, but it was through a reduction of business between the U.S. and Western Europe.

Canadian trade figures tell the same story. Exports to the U.K. dropped sharply—the March figure this year was some $9 million less than it was for the same month a year ago. Our imports from the U.K. increased by $4 million; but the value of our total trade with Britain was less than a year ago. At the same time our exports to the U.S. increased, and our imports decreased, but the value of total trade between Canada and the U.S. was $23 million higher than it was for the same period last year.

More trade within the dollar area; less trade between the dollar area and the soft currency area. But North Atlantic defence plans call for the combined economic war effort of both these areas. This sets out a question Atlantic Pact planners have to answer: can economic preparations for war—*e.g.*, integration of arms production—be built on top of a weakening foundation—the decrease in trade between soft and hard currency areas which persists in spite of high level planning to increase it?

It's a question that has to be answered one way or the other because it will determine where the economics of our defence planning will start. If the answer is "yes" then the planners can go ahead with the allocation of war supply roles, and the integration of arms production. If it's "no," then the first step in the economic preparation for North Atlantic defence would presumably be to raise the level of trade between soft and hard currency countries in the Western world.

Here again there are two points to consider: does the lower level of trade between soft and hard currency areas indicate: 1) that the dollar-short countries have recovered from the ravages of war, and actually need less from dollar areas? Or, 2), that the dollar-short countries hold little hope for balanced payments with the dollar area, and have, consequently, adjusted their economies to a very low level of trade with it; for all intents and purposes, permanently?



—Avro

INTEGRATION: *Repealing "Buy American Act" would give U.S. benefit of Canadian jet development, and Canada U.S. dollars for defence purchases.*

—Globe and Mail

ECONOMIC *emphasis in Agreement reflects view of Canada's Pearson.*

It was the plan of ECA to put war-ravaged countries back on their feet; to enable them to produce for themselves many things that they had to import from the dollar area after the war. The plan has been successful: very much so in some areas. But it was not the purpose of the plan to reduce the level of trade by making war-ravaged countries more independent economically. It was designed to give them industries which would earn them dollars to support a high level of buying from dollar areas. In that respect the plan evidently has been less successful.

ECA financed $5 billion of the trade between dollar and soft currency areas last year. In 1952 if this help ends then according to the plan, and no alternative is offered, Western Europe will have to be selling billions more in dollar countries or the trade flow will slow down to a trickle.

From a business point of view this would be depressing; from a defence point of view it would be dangerous. A combined economic war effort can't be teed up at a moment's notice, but if normal trade dries up, that's what we will have to do if an emergency arises. A war economy superstructure isn't enough. It's well to remember that it took at least two years for the combined economic war effort of the United Nations to catch up with the war production of the Axis. Next time we may not have two months.

A high level of trade between dollar and soft currency areas won't just happen; it will have to be worked for. There isn't much to force the soft currency countries to buy from the dollar area. Canadians are waking up to the fact that Britain, for instance, has pre-war suppliers who are anxious to supply her again. Perhaps they can't meet all her needs (Britain guessed wrongly early this year on Scandinavian lumber and newsprint), but they can meet a large part of them. Britain didn't go eggless or butterless when she cut food purchases from Canada. Last fall we found out that Denmark (whose currency is as soft as Britain's) is an important supplier of these products. The International Wheat Agreement is an important prop under our wheat exports too.

At the same time, there is less need

for the soft currency countries to sell to us than might be supposed. We have a stereotype of Britain—the poor relation—desperately anxious to sell in Canada. In many respects that stereotype is a false one. British industry is busy; its efforts to sell in Canada don't reflect over-production, or surplus, or unemployment. Only 1½ per cent of the total registered working population is unemployed; the Canadian figure is nearly five times that.

Nor has Britain trouble finding markets. Indeed, it is strongly suggested that the reason she is not selling more in Canada is the fact that not enough British industries are trying to. There are too many orders in established markets to make it worthwhile. Particularly in view of the fact that British exporters have to go to large advertising and promotion expenses to break into the dollar markets. Further, the traditional tendency of some producers in dollar countries to cry out for protection at the first sign of competition may be discouraging them.

—Wide World

AGREEMENT *has been reached along the lines that U.S. State Sec'y. Acheson desired, but didn't expect.*

From a business point of view, these developments are serious, but there are compensations. We're shocked when we read of falling sales to Britain, but relieved by figures showing rising sales to the United States. Our expanding domestic market consoles us in our disappointment over sales to Latin America. But from a defence point of view, the developments are dangerous, and there is no compensation—unless we make the mistake of underestimating the potential enemy.

Fighting an efficient war against an enemy that has directed all his resources—human and military—into it requires a similar effort by us. Among other things that means the economies of the Western World have to be integrated from the ground up. Integration of war production is not enough; that is just a superstructure, and is no stronger than its foundation. The foundation of an integrated economic war effort is the allocation of normal supply roles by the much preached, but—in international trade—infrequently practised free enterprise ideal: the best gets the business, and anything less gets out of business.

U.S. BUSINESS

Labor:

UNITED UNIONS

AS management's resistance to labor demands tightened, union leaders continued to explore means of setting up a united labor front. CIO's Philip Murray wants "functional" unity: the formation of a committee representing the 15 million North American trade unionists on economic, political and legal matters.

AFL's William Green wants to take it further than that: an actual merger of the two big international groups.

Before any kind of a united front can be set up, however, there are some big problems to be overcome. By no means the least of these is the vested interest some union executives have in preserving the present structure. Unless the unions themselves were prepared to tolerate some featherbedding, there would be fewer administration jobs at union headquarters if CIO and AFL united.

Policy:

"BUY AMERICAN"

AGITATION for modification of the "Buy American" Act is spreading. Charles H. Babb, one of the largest aircraft distributors in the States, has been blasting away at the inequalities of this law for some time, calling for a new interpretation which would exempt Canada, at least, from the terms of the legislation.

Now the Mississippi Valley World Trade Conference has taken up the cudgels, urging that this restriction on federal, state and local procurement be either modified or eliminated altogether.

This law was quietly enacted during the depression in the form of a rider to an appropriation. Application of the law makes it impossible for agencies of the Government to purchase Canadian equipment such as the De Havilland Beaver which is particularly adaptable for aircraft use in Alaska.

■ Resources of Community Foundations in Canada and the United States now exceed $100 million. These funds of 76 philanthropic trusts rose from $91 million at the close of 1948 to just over the $100 million mark a year later.

The New York foundation was largest with $19 million and Winnipeg was seventh with nearly $4 million.

—Shoemaker in The Chicago Daily News

WHO WON?

BUSINESS ANGLE

On Making Jobs For All

A GREAT many Canadians (and Americans and Britons) are convinced that if a serious slump developed their Government would step in and spend whatever money might be necessary to make jobs for all in need.

In this connection it's interesting to note that the United Nations recently made a study of the prospects for maintaining a high level of employment in the democracies, in the event of an economic recession. The UN's report revealed that its expert investigators had little faith in the efficacy of governmental measures to that end. Not one of the democracies, they found, had made any serious effort to ensure work for its people in the event of a general slump.

But even had make-work projects been devised and held in reserve (and the reserving, be it noted, is far from easy if there is any real need for the project), it may be doubted that they would provide nearly enough jobs if the slump were serious. At best, probably, they would only alleviate the situation. The Roosevelt Administration had the greatest difficulty in finding ways to make jobs in the 1930's. For the results achieved, its operations were very costly. It is important to note that make-work schemes can be no more than a palliative. They are wasteful and unconstructive because they don't touch the cause of the trouble—whatever it was that brought about the unemployment. Make-work schemes treat the symptom but not the disease.

Cut Costs and Prices

If business falls off because prices are higher than most people are able or willing to pay, and manufacturers have to reduce production in consequence, it is no remedy to put the idle workers to building roads. Nor is it a sound remedy to wait for the factor of competition to force prices down, since that may involve the ruination of some firms in the trade concerned.

What is needed is the lowering of prices through the reduction of the costs of production, which would be achieved by correcting the imbalances that have caused them to rise uneconomically high. It may be wages that have got too high, it may be too-heavy welfare costs (such as retirement pensions), or too-heavy taxes, or labor inefficiency or faulty management, or a combination of these things. The trouble must be found and corrected before there can be economic health and security of employment in the industry.

Given that correction, there will be no need for make-work schemes. There'll be no new burden on the taxpayers. There'll be no migration to make-work labor camps. Wages may be down from the peak, but they'll still be a lot more than the make-work rate, and they'll be flowing through the normal channels and doing their part to sustain the economy.

A big war makes a lot of inflation; all available workers are paid high wages to make many goods (guns, shells, etc.) that are not consumable by those who received the wages, so there's more money than goods and prices rise in consequence. When production begins to catch up with demand after the war, workers fear for their jobs and their wage-rates, and put pressure on employers and the Government for security measures.

When Everyone's Hurt

Today, on a wide scale, workers are in process of pricing themselves out of jobs, by demanding more for their services than their production justifies, in terms of money's present value. In this situation one of two things must result: they lose their jobs or the value of money must decline. If it is the latter, the workers themselves may be no better off than before the wage rise took place. But great harm has been done to everyone else by this fall in the purchasing power of money. Everyone on a fixed income, or an income that has not risen with prices, is hurt.

Through taxation and welfare spending, governments can and do distribute purchasing power more widely than formerly, and this process, if not carried too far, is socially beneficial because it makes for a larger total consumptive power, a more stable economy, and a healthier and happier people. It has, in fact, been helping to sustain us since we lost so much of our former business with the sterling area countries; without it the impact of those losses would have been much sharper. But the process can be carried too far, and if and when it is we shall see the effects in the withering of productive enterprise and a lasting contraction in employment. In this country, with all its opportunities for the creation of new wealth, it would be the height of folly to pursue any policy that would result in throttling initiative and venturesomeness.

by

P. M. Richards

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Everyone Has To Eat

A Softball Accident Turned Stanley Waller's Thoughts From Advertising to Restaurants

by Margaret Ness

THERE seems to be a theory that newspaper carrier boys get on in the world. It often happens. Perhaps because they have vision and punch.

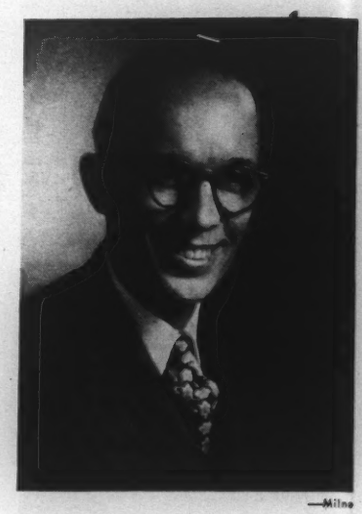
When Stanley M. Waller was ten he had a delivery route. In hometown Kingston, Ont., he rounded up some 360 customers for the local paper, took in $16 a week, paid four boys $1 each to deliver. When *The Whig-Standard* offered a bicycle prize in a popularity contest, he hustled around and won that, too.

Initiative never hurt anyone. It stood Stanley in good stead later. That, combined with a forward-looking shrewdness, has made the Waller name well-known in Toronto restaurant circles. Only once did Stanley Waller miscalculate. He took over Glen Mawr Golf Club in 1939; feared subsequent gas rationing and sold out. He hadn't counted on the golf bug. Players went five to a car. But they went.

Stanley hadn't planned to be a restaurateur. A serious accident turned his imaginative mind in that direction. The family moved to Toronto when he was 13. At 18 he started in business for himself—in haberdashery. He had no experience but he saw a good site; talked the owners into a lease. There was something solid and trustworthy even then about the young go-getter. Later he sold out, at a profit.

He then worked in direct mail advertising; learned enough in three months to open his own agency; got such good accounts as Salada Tea and the Continental Casualty Company. The direct mail offices were on King Street west of Spadina. Nearby was a foundry. Good eating places were scarce. Subconsciously it registered on Stanley's mind.

Then came the accident. Stanley was playing softball with the Canadian Progress Club and injured his back. The doctors said he was finished. Arthritis set in. Most people would have given up. Actually Stanley had to sell the agency. He couldn't concentrate. He took a year off. Then he willed himself to lead a normal life. He started to bowl; even played golf until 1937; went to the Racquet Club to swim.



—Milne

STANLEY WALLER

He decided to start a business that could be carried on by supervision. His old office site and the lack of eating places was the clue. He wangled some front space from the foundry and started his first restaurant in 1929.

His shrewdness paid off. The restaurant was a success; even weathered the Depression; eventually seated 280. In 1936 he built the longest coffee bar (40 stools) in the city—on Yonge at Shuter. Two years later he took over vacant 99 Yonge. It still bears his name although he sold it—and the other two—in 1940.

This was another shrewd move. Food rationing and help problems loomed ahead. His only son Dalton went into the navy. He was more crippled with arthritis than ever. Some days he had to be carried to his car. He now saw where the restaurant business would make its money. In industrial catering. He took over the restaurant at Rogers Majestic; moved with them later to Leaside. There he bought (it was after the war) the cafeteria building of Research Enterprises with its large commissary.

There "Walfoods" bake their pies, cakes, pastries and rolls; do their butchering; keep fresh fruits in a deep freeze. From there they run tuck shops for eight firms in Leaside and send hot meals out to four large industries like Moffats and Dominion Bridge.

Gradually other catering business

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

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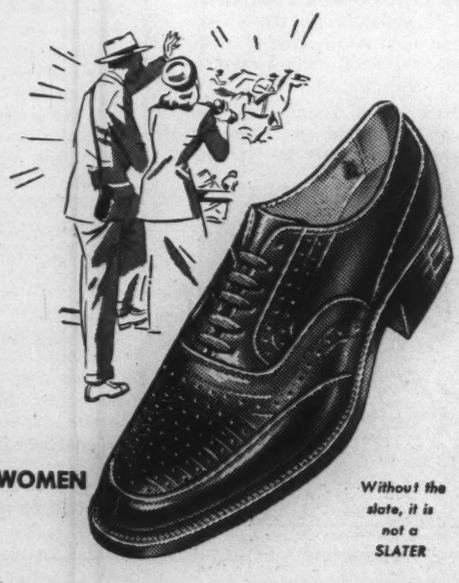
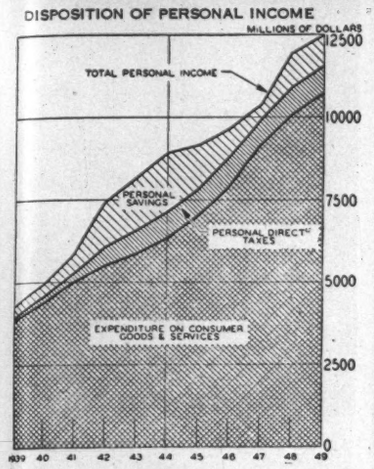


Without the slate, it is not a SLATER

CANADIAN BUSINESS



WHAT *Canadians did with their income shown in Bank of Canada chart.*

THE ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION is proceeding actively in almost all areas and promises to be a big factor in maintaining Canadian business activity and employment this year. Oil developments in Alberta and hydro-electric undertakings in many areas are responsible for increases in the total outlay in this field over 1949, and with residential building being well maintained, expenditures for new construction are expected to be about 12 per cent above last year's, according to a review by the Bank of Nova Scotia.

While industrial expenditures for machinery and equipment are still considerable, the current rate indicates a decrease from this time last year. To what extent this decrease is attributable to postwar replacement and expansion being largely completed, or to anticipation of a business contraction resulting from loss of export sales to overseas markets, is not clear. However, expenditures for new construction and industrial equipment are expected to reach the very satisfactory total of $3.6 billion.

Though overseas exports in the first quarter dropped about 25 per cent from the figure for the corresponding period of last year, exports to the United States rose about 20 per cent, and in dollar amount came close to offsetting the overseas loss.

Although the immediate business outlook seems favorable enough, recent months have seen the beginning of an unemployment problem, and this may increase as the backlogs of domestic demand for goods disappear and the effects of the contraction in overseas markets are felt more widely. Much will depend, it seems, on our success in maintaining our increased volume of sales to the United States.

Manufacturing:

MORE POWER

INDUSTRIAL activity in the Windsor-Chatham area of Southern Ontario will continue at a high pitch this year. Two branch plants of American companies have millions set aside for new building.

At the annual meeting, President Rhys M. Sale of the Ford Motor Company of Canada announced a $5 million program to expand and modernize facilities for generating steam and electrical power.

This will be part of a long range expansion program. The Company recently purchased 205 acres on the outskirts of Windsor, almost doubling its acreage, and already had announced a $4 million new parts depot.

Ford has never relied upon Hydro-Electric power; it provides its own power by steam from coal. The new facilities will be an addition to its present power plant and, besides providing electric power, will provide steam for heating the vast factory and for processing purposes. The new dual purpose turbo-generator will likely be purchased in Britain.

American Can Company will build a new can-manufacturing plant on a 50-acre site in Chatham. The plant will cost more than $5 million and will have a production capacity of more than 300 million cans a year. It will serve the many vegetable and fruit processing plants in Essex, Kent and Lambton counties.

Wheat:

SALES TO U.K.

GRAIN experts in Britain expected Trade Minister Howe would run into some tough bargaining on the quantity of Canadian wheat that Britain is to buy. Although the Trade Minister announced it was "too early to talk about prices," observers expected sharp haggling on this point when the question comes up. Marshall aid, which will have paid for over half of Britain's purchases of Canadian wheat this year, may stop July 31 when the current U.K.-Canada wheat contract ends. If that happens, British dollars will have to be spent for wheat.

Even Australia, which takes payment in sterling, was forced to accept a lower price for her wheat in the coming season. If Canadian wheat has to be paid for in scarce dollars, the British Food Ministry would want even greater concessions from Canada. Britain has been paying Canada $2.05 a bushel—a little more than the maximum International Wheat Agreement price; this was compensation for Canada's acceptance of less than the current world price during the early years of the contract.

But all Britain's wheat needs cannot be filled from soft currency sources, and in North America there were signs of a smaller crop this year. Bad wheat weather had reduced the expected yield of the U.S. winter wheat crop by some 200 million bushels (SN May 16). In Canada, a late spring and floods indicated a smaller yield here as well.

■ In the first quarter of this year Japan was Canada's second largest market for wheat. In three months we sold Japan more than 2 million bushels. It fetched the Class II (or free market price), valued at more than $5 millions.

The exporting firms had plenty of headaches. The Japanese insist on their funds being left in a blocked account in Tokyo, and being used only to buy Japanese goods. It has proved rather difficult to find enough Japanese products that could be sold here to balance the account.

Fisheries:

HELP WANTED

A JOB worth $15,000 a year is going begging. In the House of Assembly Premier J. R. Smallwood said the government was looking for a prac-

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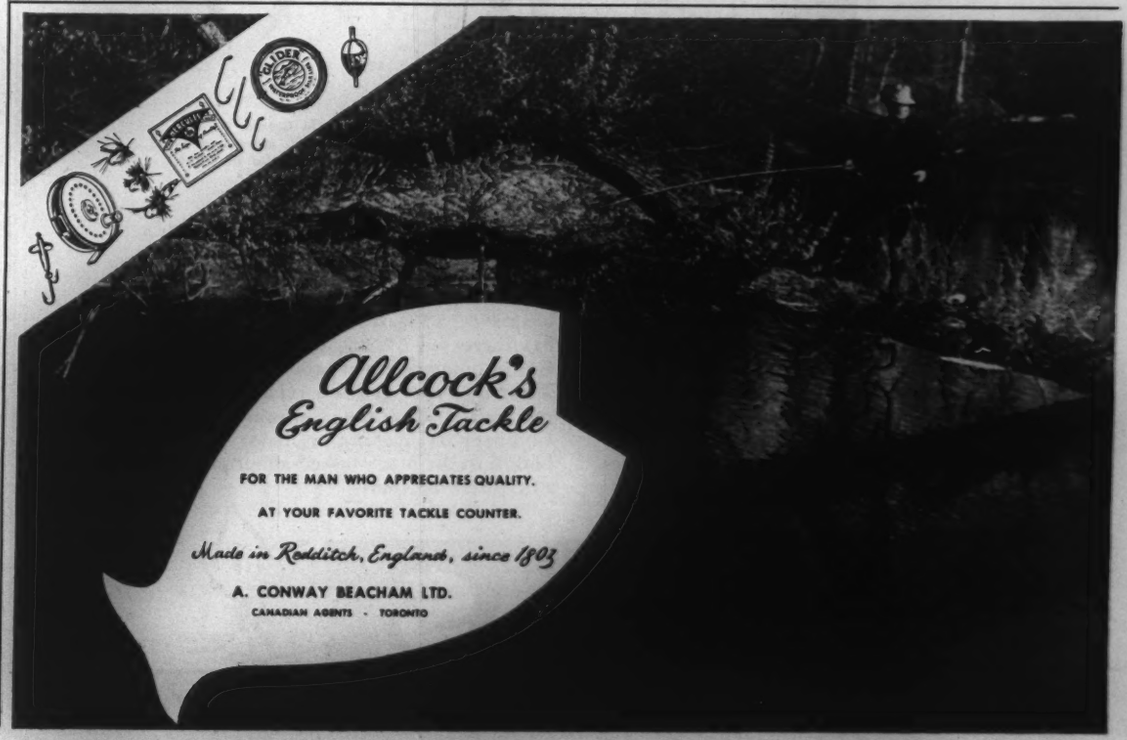
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CANADIAN AGENTS - TORONTO

tical fisherman to join the civil service as Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

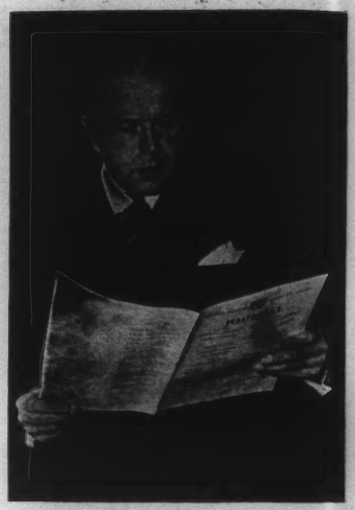
The Premier said no Newfoundlander suitable for the job could be found. He intimated that a Dane was available, who was a practical fisherman and a scientist. The qualifications as laid down by the Premier: "A man who can handle boats, knows fishermen and fishing methods, can handle fishing gear and who can turn his hand to anything in a fish plant."

Shipbuilding:

GOVERNMENT HELP

ACCORDING to Transport Minister Chevrier, Government help to the Canadian shipbuilding industry should enable it to "weather the storm produced by low freights and high costs." But spokesmen for Canada's shipbuilders felt the storm was bad enough to warrant more help.

The Canadian Maritime Commission had decided on a 7,000-man nucleus for the shipyard industry. If this was to be maintained, spokesmen for the Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association declared, shipyards would have to get more work. J. E. Simard, Vice-President of Marine Industries, Sorel, Que., had a suggestion: Canada's coastal shipping trade should be reserved to Canadian-built and Canadian-owned ships.



ENCOURAGEMENT: *Transport Minister Chevrier mentioned millions.*

Squeezed out of foreign competition by high operating costs and devaluation, the Association felt it should get some help in the home market.

The Government sympathized. Most immediate help would be prospective Government orders of $60 million to be spread over the next five years.

Trade Fair:

BELGIUM EXHIBITS

ENCOURAGED by a 39 per cent increase in sales to Canada during 1949, Belgium is accelerating sales effort here. Already ranking second to the U.K. as Canada's most important European supplier she's looking for bigger results in 1950. For the first time, she is exhibiting at the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Payments of about $2,000,000 a year on a $100,000,000 Canadian loan added to a deficit on current trade with Canada are big factors in the accelerated effort.

WALLER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 32

has grown up too. This year, for example, Walfoods is at the International Trade Fair (May 29 to June 9) for a second year. For the Lion's Convention in Gravenhurst, Ont., in June they expect to feed 1,200 people per meal for three days. And next Fall they will be back at the Canadian National Exhibition for their fourth year. These are the larger efforts. All year there is the steady catering for annual dinners, weddings, etc.

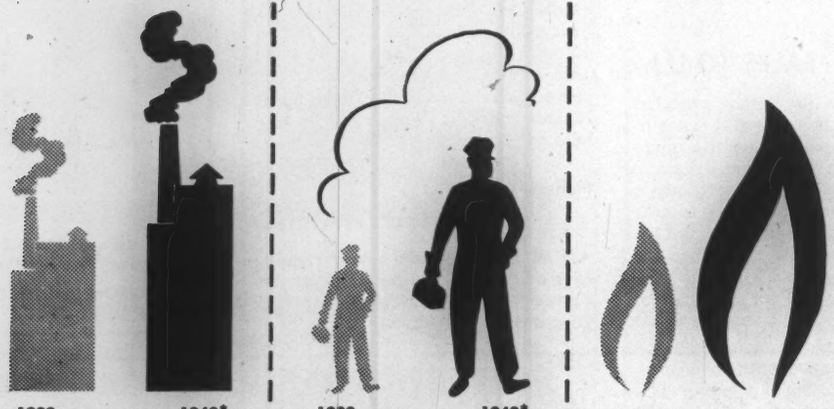
In 1948 Stanley Waller also opened the very pleasant Odeon Theatre Restaurant. Until recently this was the only restaurant built right into a movie house.

Stanley Waller is still dark haired, has fine dark eyes. He is proud of son Dalton (now in the business) and of his two grandsons, aged one and four. And for a hobby he has a cottage up at South Portage, Lake of Bays. He and his new wife of a few months are planning to spend a good part of the year there. The business doesn't need his presence as much now. It's a going concern.

INDUSTRIAL USE of GAS PARALLELS . . .

AND EXCEEDS . . . GREATER TORONTO'S

AMAZING INDUSTRIAL GROWTH !



The number of industrial plants in Greater Toronto increased by 37.2%* from 1939 to 1949.

Between 1939 and 1949, the number of employees engaged in industry in Greater Toronto rose by 73.1%*. *Estimated

Industry in Greater Toronto used 74.5% more Gas in 1949 than it did in 1939.

New homes . . . new factories . . . new office buildings . . . these reflect the pace of Toronto's progress. Notable in this progress is the expansion of Industry . . . serving Canada's most heavily populated trading area . . . enjoying the easy access to all transportation facilities . . . benefiting by electric power and an ample supply of Gas! Citizens, too, appreciate the good schools . . . the efficient government . . . and the opportunity for a full, cultural life.

The use of Gas in industries has increased more than employment, more than industrial expansion itself. Since 1939, employment in Greater Toronto has risen 73.1%, the number of factories has increased 37.2%, while the use of Gas in industry has expanded by 74.5%. Throughout the continent it is recognized that the Consumers' Gas Company is making a major contribution to the much-talked-about growth of Greater Toronto.

GAS
ESSENTIAL TO MODERN INDUSTRY

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

U.K. BUSINESS

Trade:

PRICE AND DELIVERY

IN adapting themselves to the world markets British manufacturers have still some way to go in the matter of pricing and delivery. Devaluation, while raising costs, has countered the effect of any reasonable rise in sterling prices of goods offered abroad, but the inflexibility of British costs is a matter of some anxiety, especially now

—U.K.I.O.

U.K. MANUFACTURING: *Even on the fine work, costs are inflexible.*

that prices of manufactured goods are more finely "adjusted" by competitors.

The problem of delivery delays—relating, of course, to goods which are not yet troubled by price competition—has been mitigated but by no means overcome by increased production. Also in the main, order-books are lighter than a year ago, so new orders can be executed sooner. But Japan and Germany, which have only recently re-entered the market with capital goods, are not "burdened" with accumulated orders and can therefore promise delivery of many lines more rapidly.

Britain's export trade is at the highest level in its history, so it is not surprising that the problems of overseas trade are not viewed too gloomily. But there is no tendency to minimize these problems.

B.I.F. 1950

QUITE unexpectedly, the British Industries Fair, 8-19 May, was held this year in more auspicious circumstances than those which caused disappointment to some exhibitors a year ago. Recession in American business seemed at that time to presage a general deterioration in world trade, leading to a slump if the American recession got out of control. Instead, it was reversed a few months after the Fair of 1949, and the Fair of 1950 had the benefit of some nine months of American revival.

Some firms made notable efforts to appeal to the increased number of buyers from the dollar countries; even in fields where Americans have been the pioneers, such as mechanical-handling equipment and calculating machines, there seem to be good possibilities of selling in the North American markets.

Nevertheless, most firms promoting export business are clearly relying on Britain's "traditional" markets, in India, the Middle East, and Africa. Though these markets are becoming more competitive, with Germany and Japan exporting more and the U.S.A. seeking wider non-European outlets, the "traditional" markets are regarded as more reliable than the dollar markets for permanent business.

It was encouraging to note that the tendency observable a year ago to adapt products to different markets had developed further. The illusion engendered by the postwar sellers' market that the same article could be sold anywhere, regardless of climate, local custom, and other differences, could not endure when competition among sellers allowed the buyer to express his requirements.

It was also encouraging to note that inferior quality had become another casualty of the emerging buyers' market. During and soon after the war, when almost anything that could be made could be sold, a few of the less reputable British firms allowed their avarice to lower their standards of quality, and for a time it seemed that the reputation of British goods as a whole would suffer. Though it cannot be said that inferior goods were actually exhibited last year, there is no denying that the average quality this year was higher.

Who brings home the bacon?

Pulp and paper. In the last three years this industry alone accounted for 20 per cent of all Canadian exports, and for 38 per cent of all exports to the United States. Pulp and paper's vast exports create income for every Canadian.

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Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

INSURANCE

SPEAKING OF BIGNESS . . . !

WHILE the drift in this country may be towards what is called "big government," across the line the trend is much more noticeable. In many quarters in the U.S. it is regarded as the most significant development in the nation's life.

In a recent address, General Counsel Eugene M. Thoré of the Life Association of America referred to the American tendency to believe in local self-government as an assurance against concentration of power in Washington. But in spite of this, he pointed out, today a prodigal national government receives three-fourths of the tax dollar, while local government, which took in more than one-half of the tax dollar in 1932, now gets only one-seventh of it.

It is admitted that the war and the current international situation have been responsible for a large part of this shift, but the concern with "welfare" has played its part too.

If all of the social legislation proposed by the present administration were adopted, says Thoré, the annual charge on the country's productivity could amount to as much as $23 billion. These annual welfare taxes alone would be about three times the annual life insurance premiums and annuity considerations paid last year; in three years the aggregate tax would exceed the total accumulation of savings in all United States life insurance companies.

Those engaged in the insurance industry are alarmed, he says, by the inflationary effect of big government fiscal policies, and view with concern its encroachment upon the services which the business renders society. They have also observed a tendency in Washington to criticize free institutions and make them the subject of suspicion. It is charged there is "an effort in some quarters to implant the belief that unless free enterprise can prove its ability to cure all our social and economic ills, it will be necessary for the government to intervene."

According to Thoré it is futile to go on the assumption that the present trend in government will suddenly be reversed; so what practical course should the business pursue in its endeavor to best serve its policyholders? Thoré suggests that business self-analysis by the case method is the one means available through which the industry can appraise its ability to meet the challenge of big government.

One criticism dealt with is that life insurance companies are too big and that a limitation on size should be imposed, as the small companies are being "elbowed off the sidewalk." These contentions were faced when the life insurance industry witnesses, representing both large and small companies, appeared before the Sub-Committee on Anti-Monopoly of the U.S. House Judiciary Committee.

Testimony of small companies had been expected to lend support to the charge of bigness, but instead the small companies stressed their own vigorous growth.

It was pointed out that there are over 500 legal reserve life insurance companies competing for the business. More than 200 new companies have been organized since 1938.

At the conclusion of the hearings before the sub-committee, only the chairman believed further investigation to be worthwhile. Only he contended that the large companies should be divided into smaller units.

—*George Gilbert*

—CP

SINCE 1935 the Winnipeg area has been strict in its building requirements. Reinforced walls, strong footings, it is hoped, will confine damage to the finishing—floors, wallboard, plaster, wiring etc. If it comes out this way, the rehabilitation job will be easier, but it will involve the channeling of a great deal of building and finishing material into the Winnipeg area. In Ottawa Resources Minister Winters said that the National Housing Act and other like legislation will be used to its limit. If that's not enough, changes in legislation will be considered. But thousands are worried about mortgages.

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- LIGHT-WEIGHT
- EASY TO HANDLE

FASTER, EASIER WAY **to trim**
Hedges, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc.

Saves time, gives professional results without arm-aching drudgery. Simple to operate. Well-balanced design permits one-hand operation. No stooping or arm-tiring awkwardness when clipping sides or ends. Auxiliary grip for easy handling when shaping tall ornamental trees. A precision instrument by the makers of Sunbeam electric appliances and Sunbeam Rain King sprinklers.

So light, a woman can easily use it!

Sold through dealers

Sunbeam
CORPORATION (CANADA) LIMITED
321 Weston Road, Toronto 9

YORK KNITTING MILLS, LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the regular half-yearly dividend of 20c per share has been declared on the Class "A" shares of the Company payable June 30, 1950 to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1950.

By Order of the Board
JOHN S. LEWIS,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
May 16, 1950.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Dividend No. 43

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two cents (2c) per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds July 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
L. I. HALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, May 15th, 1950.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1950, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, MAY 17th, 1950.

IN 50 YEARS
Aluminum has grown to be a large part of Canadian living
Aluminum Plant at Shawinigan Falls 1900
Papa's first Auto
Mama & Uncle Dan
Hall Shawinigan Falls 1901

"...AND THIS IS ALCAN'S BIRTHDAY PICTURE"

THIS PICTURE of the first aluminum plant in the British Empire was taken in 1900. That was only 14 years after Charles Martin Hall had discovered how to make aluminum cheaply by using electricity.

The plant was erected in semi-wilderness at Shawinigan Falls because the river was being harnessed to provide electricity. Aluminum was the first to use this power. Today Shawinigan Falls has many other industries and is a hustling, thriving city.

Alcan, too, has been growing during these fifty years. Today, the company has 12 plants providing jobs for 11,000 Canadians and supplying aluminum to more than 1000 independent Canadian manufacturers from coast to coast.

On its 50th Birthday, Alcan looks back over half a century of progress—and forward to continued growth with Canada.

ALUMINUM ALCAN The MODERN METAL

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

Producers and Processors of Aluminum for Canadian Industry and World Markets

Plants in Shawinigan Falls, Arvida, Isle Maligne, Shipshaw, Port Alfred, Wakefield, Kingston, Toronto, Etobicoke.

Look at it Outside! Look at it Inside!

You can't match a FRIGIDAIRE!

Choose the World's No. 1 Refrigerator—and get the Frigidaire model that gives you everything you want most—that best fits your family, your kitchen, your needs. You'll find in every Frigidaire Refrigerator new style-setting beauty created by Raymond Loewy—rugged construction—extra storage capacity in no extra kitchen space—new features that save food and money—plenty of frozen food storage—and the simplest cold-making mechanism ever built, the economical Frigidaire Meter-Miser!

Look at the 1950 Frigidaire De Luxe Cold-Wall—new outside, new inside! Note its sleek lines, golden trim, finger-touch Target Latch, modern recessed base, its bright, white Durable Dulux exterior finish. Then look inside—at the lustrous new Ice-Blue and golden trim, the new Super-Storage design, the Full-Width Super-Freezer Chest! New, improved Cold-Wall cooling—twin, extra-deep stacking Hydrators—full-width plastic chill drawer. 9 cu. ft. interior—frozen storage capacity, 1.3 cu. ft.

4 COMPLETELY NEW MODELS

DE LUXE COLD-WALL MODEL has low-temperature, Super-Freezer Chest. Main compartment refrigerated by Freezer Chest and new, improved Cold-Wall cooling. 9 cu. ft. storage capacity.

MASTER MODELS have colder-than-ever Super-Freezer. Food compartment refrigerated from top to bottom by direct air circulation from Super-Freezer. 7.6 and 9.2 cu. ft. storage capacity.

STANDARD MODEL is low in cost, yet has the Meter-Miser, Super-Freezer and the cabinet construction of higher-priced models. 6 cu. ft. storage capacity.

FRIGIDAIRE

Refrigerator

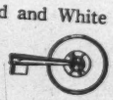
MADE ONLY BY GENERAL MOTORS

Visit your Frigidaire Dealer. Or write Frigidaire Products of Canada Limited, Leaside, Ontario, Dept. S.N.

See all these reasons why you can't match a Frigidaire!

You Get New Beauty

1. New Styling Inside and Out—by Raymond Loewy.
2. New! Lustrous Ice-Blue, Gold and White Beauty—sets a new standard.
3. New! Target Door Latch—finger-tip action—locks cold in.



4. New Streamlined Design—finished in Durable Dulux.

You Get New Convenience

5. Extra Storage Space—in less kitchen space.
6. Extra-Large Frozen Storage Space.
7. Double-Easy Quickube Ice Trays—trays slide out—cubes released instantly—no melting.

8. New Aluminum Rustproof Shelves—in De Luxe Cold-Wall and Master 92 models.
9. New, Extra-Deep Porcelain Hydrators for fruits and vegetables.
10. New Meat Storage Drawer with Plastic Trivet—in Master models.
11. New Full-Width Plastic Chill Drawer—in De Luxe Cold-Wall model—for meat and ice cube storage, quick chilling of beverages.
12. New Handy Plastic Basket Drawer—for small items—in De Luxe Cold-Wall model.

You Get New Economy—Dependability

13. New Improved Meter-Miser—makes more cold with no more current.

14. New Improved Insulation—keeps more cold in, more heat out.
15. Improved Cabinet—sturdy, one-piece steel, rugged—for longer life.
16. Freon-12 Refrigerant—developed by Frigidaire and General Motors.
17. New, Improved Cold-Wall Cooling—in De Luxe Cold-Wall model.
18. New Sealed-in Mechanism covered by 5-Year Protection Plan.

This emblem on a Frigidaire refrigerator is your assurance of safe cold from top to bottom, lasting beauty, utmost convenience, proved economy features—plus General Motors' dependability and Frigidaire's 30 years' experience in building more than 11½ million refrigerating units.

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